

DAILY REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

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MURATA MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW190727 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- A visiting U.S. Senator warned Keiji Murata, Minister of International Trade and Industry, Monday that the American Congress is under mounting political pressure to take action against Japan within the next few months. The warning was sounded by James A. McClure (R.-Id.), a member of a U.S. Senate delegation visiting Murata at his office in Tokyo.

The delegation, made up of seven influential senators and led by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, arrived Sunday for talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other leaders here. Daniel J. Evans (R.-Wash.) told Murata that the action program which Japan adopted on July 30 to open its market wider to foreign products is excessively small in scale and slow to come into effect. He called on Japan to import more American apples, saying Japan's plant quarantine system constitutes an obstacle to the entry of American apples into the Japanese market.

Murata replied that the action program represents Japan's new decision to open its market to foreign products. He said Japan's imports were generally sluggish in the first half of the year, but that its imports of manufactured articles from the United States in the six-month period increased by 10.7 percent from the year before. He said this shows how hard Japan has worked to increase its imports from the U.S. Murata said the ministry, which in April asked 60 major Japanese corporations to increase their imports, would make a similar request to 74 other Japanese corporations on August 23.

MARUBENI TO SEND IMPORT MISSIONS TO U.S., PRC

OW190227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0222 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Marubeni Corp. said Monday it will send import missions to the United States, Europe, Latin America and China in September and October. The missions to the four trading blocks follow the government's announcement of a market-opening action program here late last month.

A Marubeni spokesman said one mission will leave Tokyo in October for the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany to buy industrial machinery, including chemical and medical equipment. Another will tour Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia in October to purchase cocoa, coffee and other agricultural products. This mission will also include representatives of Marubeni's trading partners, including Ajinomoto Co.

The third mission will visit Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Nanjing and Guangzhou in China next month. Import items from China will be decided after a preparatory mission now in that country comes back, the spokesman said.

DPRK SPORTS TEAM ARRIVES ON DPRK AIRLINER

OW190423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo Aug 19 KYODO -- The 126-member North Korean entry in the Kobe Universiade sports meet arrived at Tokyo's Narita Airport aboard a chartered North Korean airliner shortly after Monday noon. This was the first North Korean plane to visit Japan, which has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

The government approved the North Korean flight July 24. The North Koreans at first planned to come here by ordinary air service via Beijing, but they were forced to charter a flight because commercial flights were fully booked due to the holiday season.

The team, including 30 officials and 10 umpires, left Pyongyang Monday morning and arrived at Narita two hours and 40 minutes later. The team will compete in seven events at the meet. It left the airport by bus for Tokyo, and will go to Kobe by Shinkansen bullet train Monday afternoon. The team is scheduled to leave Niigata September 7 for a boat trip home.

2D HALLEY'S COMET PROBE ON WAY TO RENDEZVOUS

OW190243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Uchinoura, Kagoshima Pref., Aug 19 KYODO -- Japan launched its second comet-watcher space probe from the space center here Monday for a seven-month trip to a rendezvous with Halley's Comet next March. The "Planet-A," atop a three-stage "MU-3S" rocket, pulled away from earth's gravity soon after the 8:33 a.m. lift-off from the Kagoshima Space Center, officials said. The launch, originally scheduled for Saturday, was put off till Monday due to bad weather. Planet-A will join its sister space probe, the "Sakigake," and four other spacecraft in an international study of Halley's Comet.

"I believe this is an epochal move in man's space research," said Minoru Oda, director of the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), the Ministry of Education-affiliated agency in charge of the Halley's project. Planet-A, a cylindrical device 1.4 meters in diameter and 0.7 meters high, is programmed to come within about 200,000 kilometers of the comet on March 9, 1986. After the successful launching, ISAS named the Planet-A as "Suisei (Comet)."

The comet, which circles the solar system every 76 years, will be closest to the sun next February 9, trailing a long tail of water vapor and hydrogen in a spectacular heavenly show that is expected to be clearly visible from the earth.

Equipped with highly-sensitive ultra-violet cameras, the Planet-A will try to find out how the water vapor is formed and how much hydrogen is shed by the comet as it streaks past the sun. Sakigake, which was launched on January 8, will probe the tail and the surrounding solar wind from about 7 million kilometers away from the comet. Scientists believe that the concerted international effort to probe the Halley's Comet will help shed light on the solar system.

The data gathered from the two Japanese space probes will be radioed some 170 million kilometers back to the Usuda Space Observation Center in Nagano Prefecture, said ISAS officials, adding that Japan will share its Halley's Comet data with the nations in the project, including the Soviet Union, the United States and a group of West European countries.

The Soviets already have two probes racing to a rendezvous, while the United States and West Europe have one each.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH

SK182256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] You will now hear a statement of the DPRK Public Security Ministry.

Statement of the DPRK Public Security Ministry:

The DPRK Public Security Ministry guarantees the personal security and the security for activities of the delegates, advisers, suite members, and reporters of the South side visiting and sojourning in the areas of our side as participants in the full-fledged talks between the North and the South Red Cross organizations, and guarantees the safe return of all of them at all times.

[Dated] 19 August 1985, Pyongyang

KIM IL-SONG ARRANGES BANQUET ON ANNIVERSARY

SK151609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, accompanied by the heads of Soviet delegations visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation amid the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with loud applause.

Present at the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, a vice-premier of the Administration Council and other cadres.

Present on invitation were comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade I.E. Polyakov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade V.I. Petrov, first deputy minister of defence of the Soviet Union; General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; General D.T. Yazov, commander of the Soviet Far East Military District; Marshal of the Air Force F.Ye. Ya. Savitski member of the General Control Group of the Soviet Ministry of Defence; internationalist soldier Ya. T. Novichenko; and the members of the Soviet delegations and other Soviet guests; Soviet Ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov and his embassy officials, diplomatic envoys of different embassies here, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korea-China side to the Military Armistice Commission, chief of the CPV Liaison Office at the MAC and the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Also invited there was the party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.

The congratulatory group of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, the congratulatory groups and home-visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), overseas democratic figures and the home-visiting group of Koreans in the Soviet Union were present.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, made a speech at the banquet.

Speaking next was Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet party and state delegation. Artists of the Mansudae art troupe presented a show at the banquet.

Pak Song-chol Speech

SK151535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA) -- Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, spoke at the grand banquet arranged by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on August 15 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

He said that the August 15 liberation was a historical event which opened a new epoch in the Korean people's struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

After making a detailed survey of the victory and successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolutionary struggle and in the building of a new country in the last 40 years since liberation, he stressed that they were results of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected President Kim Il-song and a shining fruition of the devoted struggle of our people who are vigorously advancing, closely rallied around the party and the leader.

Saying that the fraternal Soviet people are today significantly greeting the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation with the people of Korea, he continued:

The Soviet people and the Soviet Army fought heroically, bearing the brunt of the Second World War, and smashed fascist Germany and militarist Japan to make a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of a number of countries in Europe and Asia from the oppression of international fascism and helped the cause of liberation of our country with their own blood by displaying the noble spirit of internationalism.

After the liberation of our country the Soviet people have aided our people with sincerity in the struggle for the building of a new society.

When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded the Soviet Union was the first in the world to recognize it and establish diplomatic relations with our country and displayed an energetic activity in the international arena to defend the rights and interests of our republic. The fraternal Soviet people extended support, material and moral, to the Korean people in the arduous days of the fatherland liberation war against the invasion of the U.S. imperialists and postwar rehabilitation and construction and today express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples is a solid friendship which was sealed in blood in the course of a protracted struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has constantly developed on the basis of fraternal friendship and alliance.

Korean-Soviet friendship which has a long historical tradition has reached a new higher stage with the historical meetings and talks between President Kim Il-song and the Soviet party and state leaders last year and today is further expanding and developing in all domains. Our people always remember the role of the Soviet Union as the liberator and helper and will make every effort possible to further strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendship which has been formed historically and consolidated and developed and whose indestructibility has been proved.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev are resolutely striving to complete developed socialism, strengthen friendship with the peoples of socialist countries and world's progressive people on the basis of the Leninist foreign policy and defend the cause of world peace.

Our party and the DPRK Government positively support active efforts of the Soviet party and Government to check and frustrate all manner of manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security, and the peaceful initiatives and steps taken by the Soviet Union including the recent step of unilateral freeze of nuclear explosions and extend firm solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people in their struggle.

The Korean people, uniting with the world's peaceloving people including the peoples of socialist countries, will fight relentlessly to frustrate the imperialists' moves of aggression and nuclear war provocation and defend peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. Our people will struggle persistently to thwart and frustrate the plot to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and the new war provocation manoeuvres, smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and reunify the country.

The just struggle of the Korean people to force U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country will certainly be crowned with victory with active support and encouragement of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the world progressive people.

RALLY WELCOMES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

SK161534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA) -- A meeting of soliders of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces welcoming the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, first deputy minister of defence, attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation was held today at the February 8 House of Culture.

The meeting was addressed by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol and V.I. Petrov. Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting. The meeting powerfully demonstrated that the militant unity and friendship sealed in blood between the Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union in the common struggle against imperialism and for a durable peace and security in the world are growing stronger and developing with each passing day.

O Kuk-yol Address

SK161324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Speech by O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the KPA, at a rally of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces held at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 16 August to welcome the Soviet military delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today when they are surging with delight and pleasure while greeting the 40th anniversary of national liberation, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are significantly commemorating the felicitous festival with Soviet comrades, class brothers, and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. Our hearts at this welcoming rally are filled with the great excitement of significantly meeting intimate Soviet comrades, longtime comrades-in-arms and brothers, and of sharing pleasure over the national festival with them.

In the name of this soldiers' rally, overflowing with friendly sentiments, I, first of all, express wholehearted thanks to the Soviet party, Government and Ministry of Defense for sending a military delegation to commemorate the 40th anniversary of national liberation jointly with us. [applause]

Today, 40 years since national liberation, we look back, with pride, on the historical days when we fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops for national liberation. During the days of the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean communists and patriotic people defended the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, with armed forces, fighting for national liberation. The Soviet people and the valiant Red Army helped the cause of the liberation of Korea with blood, and countless officers and men of the Red Army devoted their precious youth and life to the sacred war for the liberation of Korea and achieved immortal exploits. [applause]

The heroic exploits displayed in combat by the officers and men of the Red Army for the liberation of Korea under the guidance of the National Defense Committee led by Comrade Stalin are still preciousy cherished in our hearts even today, 40 years later, and are shining like a red star on top of the Liberation Obelisk in Moranbong.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: During the entire period up to today, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have continuously developed in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

Korean-Soviet friendship is a friendship of deep, historical roots, a traditional friendship which has been forged through a common struggle, and a consolidated friendship which has been strengthened and developed while overcoming historical ordeals. Today, the great Korean-Soviet friendship is blossoming resplendently. In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union last year and his meetings and talks with Soviet party and state leaders were a historic event which elevated traditional Korean-Soviet friendship forged with blood onto a new higher stage. [applause]

Today, Korean-Soviet friendship is being further brought into full blossom in the midst of our party's great attention. The visit to our country, which marks the 40th anniversary of liberation, by countless Soviet delegations, including the Soviet party and government delegation, the military delegation, and the Pacific Fleet, shows well the consolidation of the might of Korean-Soviet friendship.

The officers and men of our People's Army take pride in having the heroic Soviet Armed Forces as their intimate comrades-in-arms and ally and are satisfied with the development of the friendly and cooperative relations onto a new higher stage. [applause]

The great changes, which are being effected in the Soviet land, our friendly neighboring country and ally, are closely linked to the heroic (?activities) of the Soviet Armed Forces. Under the banner of Leninism, the Soviet Army honorably defended the gains of the socialist revolution, which won the first victory in the world, and attained immortal exploits in annihilating international fascism while shouldering the heavy burden of World War II.

Today, under the leadership of the CPSU led by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding Soviet party and state activist, the Soviet Army is increasing its vigilance against the daily, thinly disguised maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war, incessantly strengthening defense capabilities, and actively struggling to guarantee world peace and security.

We fully support the constructive (?proposals) and initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to remove the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and to defend world peace and security, and extend firm solidarity to the Soviet people's struggle for their realization. [applause] We genuinely wish the Soviet people and Army greater success in their future advance to further strengthen the country's economic and national defense power, more smoothly meet the material and spiritual demands of the people, perfect a developed socialism, and march toward communism. [applause]

Comrades, it has been 40 years since our people were liberated from the yoke of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. Forty years is not long in the history of a nation. Over the past 40 years, our People's Army, which inherits the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has excellently performed the honorable duty of defending the fatherland at every stage of the developing revolution.

Indeed, the precious gains of our revolution and all the victories and successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction are strewn with the immortal achievements attained by our People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our party, and are soaked with blood shed by the soldiers of the People's Army.

Today, with firm faith in victory in the revolution, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are powerfully accelerating socialist construction and stoutly fighting to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date, firmly united around our party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Because the U.S. imperialists are running amok to ignite a new war of aggression while occupying South Korea and seeking the division of Korea, our country is not reunified and our people are suffering from the pain of national division. We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists give up the anachronistic delusion of bringing our peoples to their knees with nuclear weapons and to gain supremacy over Asia and the world and withdraw from South Korea, taking with them all types of murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the aspirations of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people. The U.S. imperialists must no longer seek the splittist policy of two Koreas and stop all types of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to cook up two Koreas and provoke a new war, big obstacles are invariably laid in the way of peace and national reunification on the Korean peninsula.

However big the obstacles laid in the way of reunification may be, we will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification under the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries, including the fraternal Soviet people, and the world's progressive people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Soviet party, government, and Army for having helped our people's cause of liberation with blood, for having rendering material and spiritual aid during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and the difficult postwar period of reconstruction, and for actively supporting our people's just cause of socialist construction and national reunification. [applause]

Today, the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, which are becoming less disguised with each passing day in the Far East with the Korean peninsula at its center and the Asian areas, demand more urgently than ever before that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and Armies of Korea and the Soviet Union be further strengthened. The peoples and Armies of our two countries traversed in the past and are traversing today along the same road in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and fulfill the socialist and communist cause. Also, they share the destiny of traversing the same road in the common struggle tomorrow. In the future, we will also invariably further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people and Army in order to defend peace and security in the Far East and Asia, and, furthermore, the world.

Long Live the 40th anniversary of national liberation! [applause]

Long live invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and between the KPA and the Soviet Armed Forces! [applause]

ALIYEV GROUP LAYS WREATH AT LIBERATION OBELISK

SK170753 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which has come to participate in festive activities marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, laid a wreath today before the Liberation Obelisk.

Participating in an event laying a wreath were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Paek Hat-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kuon Min-chun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; Kin Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and functionaries from sectors concerned. Also participating in this event was Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

There were members of the KPA honor guard at the Liberation Obelisk. Amid the playing of wreath presentation music, the guests presented a wreath to the Liberation Obelisk.

The participants observed a minute's silence, cherishing the memory of the officers and men of the Soviet Army who sacrificed their lives in the sacred war waged to liberate Korea.

NAMPO RALLY WELCOMES ALIYEV GROUP 16 AUGUST

SK170531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, staying in Korea for attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea visited Nampo municipality on August 16. A Nampo mass rally welcoming the delegation was held at the Nampo stadium yesterday.

Present there were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and other personages concerned.

Yi Kun-mo made a speech at the meeting. After concluding the speech Yi Kun-mo handed to a G.A. Aliyev a silk banner in the name of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Nampo Municipal People's Committee.

I.E. Polyakov, vice-premier of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian-Soviet Socialist Republic, made a speech at the meeting. He declared that the high-level meeting and content of the agreement which were made during the Soviet visit of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, last year have become a powerful impetus in further developing and completing the fraternal Soviet-Korean relations.

Noting that the desire of the DPRK to found a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Korean peninsula is very urgent, he said: The proposals of the DPRK for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks to publish a North-South joint declaration of non-aggression and your steps to bring the dialogue on the Korean peninsula to a success and ease the tensions enjoy the complete understanding and support of the Soviet Union.

We assure you that your just struggle to clear the whole area of Korea of nuclear weapons and all foreign troops and achieve the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, without fail will be fully supported by our party and state and the entire Soviet people in the future, too. At the end of the speech he handed a silk banner in the name of the Soviet party and state delegation to Yi Kun-mo.

The Nampo Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a banquet for the delegation yesterday. Speeches were made at the banquet by Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative Economic Guidance Committee, and A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The delegation went round the Nampo lockgate construction site yesterday. It also visited Mangyongdae and the Mangyongdae wading pool on August 16.

Yi Kun-mo Address

SK170230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0203 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Speech by Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Nampo city party committee, and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, at a mass rally held at the Nampo city stadium on the morning of 16 August to welcome the visiting Soviet party and state delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, comrade members of the Soviet party and state delegation, and comrades: Today, the workers of Nampo city are gathered here with great pleasure at meeting many Soviet comrades who are visiting our country to celebrate the 40th anniversary of national liberation, our people's felicitous national festival. Upon hearing the joyful news that Soviet comrades-in-arms would visit Nampo city, the party members and workers of our city stopped working and rushed out to form a sea of flowers and warmly greet you with deep emotion.

With the warm fraternal friendship of the party members and workers in our city, I, first of all, ardently welcome the Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev at this grand mass rally which is displaying [words indistinct] of Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause] Also, I convey, through you, militant greetings from our people to the fraternal Soviet people.

The Soviet party and government sent many delegations, including the party and state delegation, to our country in order to celebrate the felicitous festival of our people together with us. This is an unprecedented event in the history of the development of relations among countries and a powerful demonstration of the great vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship.

Your visit to our city, expressing ardent congratulations and deep comradely friendship, makes us more warmly feel our trust in the fraternal Soviet people.

Korean-Soviet friendship is based on solid class relations and comradely friendship and has a long historical tradition. The peoples of our two countries early waged the struggle against imperialist aggression together under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have mutually and closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the past, when the clouds of tragedy hung heavily over the nation because of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in our revolution, put forward chuche-oriented revolutionary lines by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, pioneered the future road of victory in the Korean communist movement and the national liberation movement, founded an anti-Japanese people's guerrilla corps, and organized and led a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. [applause]

During the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the Korean communists and patriotic people were greatly encouraged by the existence and power of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world, and actively defended the Soviet Union with armed forces. The liberation of Korea was a brilliant fruition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean communists and patriotic people, waged for a long period of time, and a great victory which the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and the Soviet troops attained by fighting together. [applause]

Shouldering the main burden of World War II, the Soviet people annihilated fascist Germany under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade (?Iosef Stalin), and then participated in the anti-Japanese war.

This was of grave significance in victoriously concluding the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation by annihilating the Kanto Army of Japan. The Soviet Union decisively contributed to the final defeat of the Japanese imperialists and the achievement of our people's cause of national liberation. [applause]

Countless officers and men of the Red Army devoted their youth to the sacred war for the liberation of Korea. Numerous heroes, including (Mikhail Yakov), who conducted a suicide attack by plunging a burning fighter into an enemy position, and (Maria Skhanova), a medic who saved some 50 wounded soldiers as a young woman, and died a heroic death, and unknown fighters attained immortal achievements in the combat for the liberation of Korea. This is cherished deeply in the hearts of our people.

Availing myself of this significant occasion, I extend glory and express noble respect to the officers and men of the Soviet troops who devoted their precious lives to the sacred war for the liberation of Korea. [applause]

The Soviet people are a great people who, though encircled by imperialism, defeated the repeated maneuvers of the class enemy at home and abroad for aggression, interference, subversion, and sabotage, brilliantly performed multistage revolutionary duties, and built a socialist power in the vast Soviet land, accounting for one-sixth of the world's entire land mass. Today, under the leadership of the CPSU led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, an outstanding activist of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the Soviet people are attaining new success in the struggle to perfect developed socialism. [applause]

Under the guidance of the CPSU, the work of educating workers has been further strengthened, the work of giving play to their creativity and activeness has been vigorously carried out, and discipline, order, and creativity have been enhanced in all sectors of social life. Along with this, the party's guidance of economic work has been improved and the work of collectivizing production and promoting scientific and technological progress has been pushed ahead successfully.

The plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the third plenary session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet held this year showed that the Soviet people have infinite trust in the party and overflow with resolve to continuously implement the party's lines and policies, in firm unity around the party. Success attained in the Soviet Union thus far confirms that the Leninist lines and policies of the Soviet party are correct, and the power of the Soviet people, advancing in firm unity around the party, is invincible.

We ardently congratulate the fraternal Soviet people on achievements attained in the revolution and construction, and genuinely wish them greater success in their struggle to expedite the attainment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with great labor success. [applause]

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we actively support the active efforts of the Soviet party, government, and people to check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war, a thermonuclear war, and all their schemes to gain military superiority by deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and to defend peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the world. Also, we actively support the peace-loving initiatives recently advanced by the Soviet Union. [applause]

In particular, we actively support and welcome the statement which, proceeding from aspirations to contribute to the ending of the dangerous nuclear arms race, respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev issued on the question regarding the Soviet Union's unilateral halting of nuclear tests. [applause]

In the future, as in the past, the workers of Nampo city, along with the people of our country, will also further strengthen militant solidarity with the Soviet people.

Comrades, 40 years in an extremely short period of time in the long history of our country. During this period, however, our people have completed work which our ancestors could not even imagine for thousands of years, and drastic changes have been effected in all fields of our people's life. During the past 40 years, since liberation, our people, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK, have defeated an armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists, defended the honor and dignity of the fatherland, and successfully carried out democratic reforms and socialist revolution and construction while valiantly overcoming accumulated difficulties and ordeals. The 40-year history of the period from liberation to the present is a pride-filled history of victory in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-sighted plan and lofty intention to provide an independent and creative life for our people has come to rich fruition. [applause]

In the era of the glorious WPK, our country, once off the world map, has become a powerful and dignified socialist independent and sovereign state and a civilized and prospering country for the people. The Nampo city of today, which has been turned into a beautiful and neat port city and industrial city, shows part of our prospering and thriving republic. In our city today, large-scale construction of a lockgate is being carried out at a high speed, and many plants and enterprises, including the Taean heavy machinery complex, are excellently performing assignments for the economic development of the country. The wise leadership and warm love and concern of our party, which ensures our people a more civilized and happier life, dwell in all creations built in Nampo city. We will make active efforts so that our city can take the lead on all fronts of socialist construction.

Today, 40 years since our division, national reunification, our eager aspiration, is a supreme national task whose realization our people can no longer postpone. Only recently, our party and government have put forth the proposal for tripartite talks and proposed to the South Korean side the convocation of North-South parliamentary talks. The people and the world's peace-loving people express active support for and approval of those epochal peace initiatives and efforts of our republic and earnestly hope that, as a result of their realization at an early date, tension will be eased and peace guaranteed on the Korean peninsula and North-South relations will be improved.

The United States persistently opposes peaceful reunification while seeking the policy of the two Koreas, and is accelerating nuclear war preparations. In particular, the United States has recently less disguisedly maneuvered to finalize the fabrication of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. We resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for perpetrating new war provocation maneuvers and strongly demand that the military, fascist system be (?abolished) and the democratization of society realized. The United States should discard delusions of fixing the division of Korea, take its troops of aggression and all military equipment, including nuclear weapons, out of South Korea without delay; and stop maneuvers to perpetuate division by inciting the puppet clique.

The workers of our city, along with the people in the northern half of the republic, will make all efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Comrades, Korean-Soviet friendship, which took root in the midst of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, has been continuously strengthened and developed during the 40 years from liberation to the present, in conformity with the interests of the two peoples and the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The communists and peoples of our two countries early struggled together against aggression by imperialism and oppression by colonialism, and have mutually and closely supported and cooperated with each other for the victory of the socialist and communist cause under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the period of the fatherland liberation war, when our people suffered from arduous ordeals, and during the difficult postwar days of reconstruction, the fraternal Soviet people rendered material and spiritual assistance to our people. Today, the Soviet people are also actively cooperating in our cause of socialist construction. Thanks to cooperation from the Soviet Union, many plants and enterprises have been newly built, renovated, and expanded, thus contributing to the development of the national economy.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union has also resolutely struggled to defend our people's interests. In particular, it has invariably expressed firm solidarity for our people's struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Our people always remember and appreciate this [applause]

We take pride in having the Soviet people as the most reliable comrades-in-arms and ally.

The Korean-Soviet friendly relations are flowering and developing with each passing day in accordance with the landmark provided by the visit to the Soviet Union last year by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and meetings between the leaders of the two countries. We are pleased with the fact that relations between the two countries are on the upswing, recording a shining chapter in the history of Korean-Soviet friendship. [applause]

Strengthening and developing Korean-Soviet friendship is rising as a more urgent question under today's situation in which the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war are becoming more serious with each passing day and the danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, is further increasing. Continuously consolidating and developing friendship with the fraternal Soviet people generation after generation are the firm stand of our party and government, and a belief which our people cherish deeply in their hearts.

We are convinced that your visit to our country this time will greatly contribute to displaying and further consolidating and developing the vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship, which was forged in the flames of the grim revolutionary struggle, and which has been solidly cemented on the basis of the Korean-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. [applause]

The workers of our city will make all efforts to further strengthen militant solidarity with the Soviet people, our liberators and ally, and constantly expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with them, upholding the party's policy.

Friendship and unity between our people and the Soviet people, who are hewing out an arduous but glorious road for opposing imperialism, for defending world peace and security, and for building communism, the ideal of mankind, on the earth, will endure under any ordeals and storms. [applause]

Long live the 40th anniversary of national liberation! [applause]

Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]

ALIYEV HOSTS BANQUET AT CONCLUSION OF VISIT

SK161539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA) -- Head of the Soviet party and state delegation Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, staying in our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, arranged a banquet this evening at the Kumsusan assembly hall upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with party and state leaders, was present at the banquet.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, ushered in by G.A. Aliyev amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and other cadres.

Present at the banquet were Comrade I.E. Polyakov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and other members of the Soviet party and state delegation; members of the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade V.I. Petrov, first deputy minister of defence; and heads and members of other Soviet delegations and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

The banquet was addressed by G.A. Aliyev and Kang Song-san.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and the good health and long life of respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and the good health and long life of respected Comrade A.A. Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Kang Song-san Address

SK170349 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council, at a banquet arranged by the head of the visiting Soviet party and state delegation at the Kumsusan assembly hall on 16 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Aliyev, intimate Soviet comrades, and comrades.

We have attended this splendid banquet, which you have arranged, prior to your return to your country, at the friendly invitation of Comrade Aliyev, head of the Soviet party and state delegation visiting our country to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation.

I, by the authority of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, sincerely express thanks for your cordial invitation and for the outstanding speech that Comrade Aliyev has just made at this place.

The current visit of a high-level Soviet party and state delegation to our country marked an important occasion in further consolidating the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union, and in vigorously demonstrating its invincible vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Aliyev and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. This is more striking proof that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing in an outstanding manner.

You have attended various functions, including the central report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation, and a welcoming mass rally held in Nampo city. You have also toured many places. The Soviet comrades have had significant meetings and contacts with our people by participating in various celebration functions marking the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation. Thus, they gave great joy and encouragement to our people.

You conveyed the warm congratulations and fraternal greetings extended by the Soviet people to our people. You highly appraised the successes attained by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of our party, and once again expressed full support for and firm solidarity with our people's struggle to expediate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Knowing well the role played by the Soviet people as liberator and helper, our people warmly welcomed you wherever you went with particular intimacy for the Soviet brothers who sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation, and who rendered them material and moral aid in their revolutionary cause after the liberation.

In the process, I am sure you have vividly felt the warmth and sincerity of our people's feelings of friendship toward the fraternal Soviet people and how precious our people regard Korean-Soviet friendship.

Through the functions held on this occasion, we have all reaffirmed the unshakable will of our two parties, two governments, and two peoples to further strengthen the great Korean-Soviet friendship and to expand and develop the cooperative relations to a higher stage.

The visit to our country by the Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade Aliyev has achieved great success, and we are very satisfied with this.

Strengthening the Korea-Soviet friendship is of weighty significance in promoting the victory of the cause of Marxism-Leninism, the cause of socialism and communism in the two countries, and in safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Forty years have elapsed since Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism were destroyed. However, imperialism still remains on the globe, and, because of its predatory and aggressive policy, the danger of a new war is increasing with each passing day.

If the imperialists' policy of aggression and war is to be checked and frustrated and world peace preserved, it is necessary to strengthen friendship, unity, and cooperation among socialist countries. It is a consistent policy of our party to set store by Korean-Soviet friendship and to constantly consolidate and develop it. We are firmly convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will continue to effloresce and develop on an uphill course through the joint efforts of the two sides.

Splendidly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, our people are filled with the firm faith and determination to achieve new and greater victories on all fronts of socialist construction this year. Our people, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, will reliably defend the Eastern post of socialism, surely achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country and the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and fulfill their national and international duty to the end.

Through the kind of information provided by Comrade Aliyev this time, we have come to know better not only the fact that organization, discipline, and a sense of responsibility and creativity have been enhanced in all spheres of work and life, and an upsurge effected in production, in the Soviet Union recently, thanks to a series of new steps taken under the leadership of the CPSU, headed by esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, but also that new initiatives have been taken by the Soviet Union for putting a halt to the nuclear arms race and for safeguarding world peace and security.

Indeed, your current visit to our country has left a deep impression that our people cannot forget. Our people wish the Soviet people greater success in their work for accelerating the completion of developed socialism and for greeting the 27th party congress with full preparations. At the same time, our people actively support all just proposals put forward by the Soviet Union to prevent a nuclear war and to defend peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world.

In particular, we support the recent statement of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev regarding unilateral suspension of all nuclear explosions, considering it to be another clear expression of the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet party. We hope you will convey such wishes and solidarity of our people when you return home.

In conclusion, at this place where comradely fraternity and fraternal friendship are overflowing, I propose a toast to the eternal, immortal, and militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of esteemed Comrade Aliyev; to the health of all Soviet comrades, including members of the Soviet party and state delegation; and to the health of all comrades present here.

KCNA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF ALIYEV DELEGATION

SK171058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Pyongyang on August 17 by air after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation.

Thousands of working people of all walks of life in Pyongyang came out to the airport to see off the friendship envoys of the Soviet people, carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. A function took place at the airport to farewell the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and others. Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov and his embassy officials were also present at the airport.

FURTHER ON SOJOURN OF SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET UNIT

SK170539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- Sailors of the unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet on August 16 visited the Wonsan disabled soldiers' plastic daily necessities factory and the July 18 College of Arts and toured Songdowon, a scenic spot.

A meeting of active members of the Korean-Soviet friendship organisations in Kangwon Province and Soviet sailors was held yesterday. The Soviet sailors received souvenirs.

The song and dance ensemble of the fleet gave a performance for guests of honor at the theatre of the Kangwon Provincial art troupe.

Vice-Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the fleet, gave a reception on the large anti-submarine ship Tallinn on the visit of the unit to Wonsan port. In his speech he stressed that the Soviet people and Armed Forces will remain a reliable comrade-in-arms and ally of the fraternal Korean people in the future.

Meanwhile, yesterday commanding personnel of the unit laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army and the Liberation Obelisk in Pyongyang.

Visits KPA Unit

SK171609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- Sailors of the unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Vice-Admiral N.Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, today visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang belongs.

A. Zhukanov, deputy director of the Political Department of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet, said after visit to the unit: While attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we were accorded warm hospitality by the Korean people and soldiers and we were deeply impressed by the visit this time.

The commanding personnel of the unit had the honor of being received yesterday by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the occasion I extended greetings of the entire Soviet sailors to Comrade Kim Il-song who is devotedly working for the socialist construction of the country and national reunification and development of the Soviet-Korean friendship. We will make positive efforts to strengthen and develop still further the Soviet-Korean friendship. At the unit art pieces were presented by the song and dance ensemble of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

Kim Chong-il Presented Gift

SK171557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet. Vice-admiral N.Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the fleet, conveyed the gift to an official concerned.

Fleet Unit Departs Wonsan

SK180941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- The unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Vice-Admiral N.Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the fleet, left Wonsan port yesterday, concluding its official goodwill visit. Leaving with it was the song and dance ensemble of the fleet.

A farewell ceremony took place at the wharf. A guard of honour of the Navy of the Korean People's Army was reviewed after the Korean and Soviet national anthems were played.

The members of the unit were farewelled at the wharf by Yim Hyong-ku, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Senior Vice-Admiral Kim Il-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee and commander of the Navy; and other generals and officers of the KPA and officials concerned. Tens of thousands of working people, students and school children and KPA soldiers saw off the Soviet sailors.

Leaving Wonsan, Vice-Admiral N.Ya. Yasakov made a farewell speech to the crowd. Expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded the Soviet fleet members, he said he would surely convey the deep impressions of Korea to the Soviet people and sailors. While staying in Korea, he stated, we felt that the Soviet-Korean relations of friendship were growing stronger and developing as the parties of the two countries intended. And we saw at first hand the hard-working spirit, organization and discipline of the Korean people. These are a guarantee for victory in the economic and defence fields. He wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed the belief that Korea would be reunited.

The unit left the port, conducted by our pilot boat and escorted by a fleet of the KPA Navy.

CITIES WELCOME VARIOUS SOVIET DELEGATIONS

SK171045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- Meetings were held in Pyongyang and local areas to welcome the Soviet delegations participating in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation.

A south Hwanghae provincial mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and a North Hwanghae provincial mass meeting welcoming the delegation of the Ministry of Forestry, pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union were held respectively at the Haeju and Sariwon Squares on August 16, each attended by 40,000 working people and students.

On August 16 a meeting was held at the Saenal Electric Factory to welcome the Soviet trade union delegation, a meeting of Pyongyang youth and students to welcome the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, a meeting at the Pyongyang textile combine to welcome the delegation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union, a meeting at the Sungri General Motor Works to welcome the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, a meeting on the Kochang Cooperative Farm to welcome the TASS delegation, a meeting at the Pyongyang pre-fab parts factory to welcome the delegation of IZVESTIYA, a meeting at the East District Industrial Construction Company to welcome the delegation of the APN News Agency, a meeting at the October 5 general works for automation to welcome the delegation of the Combined Institute of Nuclear Researches and a meeting at the September 18 factory to welcome the delegation of the Scientific and Technical Associations of the Soviet Union.

The speakers at the meetings said that the Korean-Soviet friendship based on solid class alliance and comradeship has a long historical tradition and recalled that the peoples of the two countries had fought shoulder to shoulder against imperialist aggression under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and supported and cooperated closely with each other for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

They stressed the need to value Korea-Soviet friendship and constantly consolidate and develop them.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET GROUPS

SK180947 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0930 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 18 received the delegation of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of CPSU headed by Aleksandr Filatov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Party Committee; the delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its First Secretary D.N. Gagarov; and the delegation of the Khabarovsk Committee of the CPSU headed by its First Secretary Vadim Bogdanov, now on a visit to Korea, to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Soviet Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy official were present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He received gifts from the guests. He arranged a luncheon for them.

FUNCTIONS HELD IN USSR ON KOREAN LIBERATION

SK171515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- A meeting of representatives of Moscow working people was held on August 14 to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The meeting was attended by Vitali Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and others. A report was made by the minister of forestry, pulp, papermaking and timber processing industry.

Pointing to the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a new society after liberation, he said that the role of the DPRK has strengthened in the international arena and in the struggle for consolidating peace in Asia and the world. The friendly relations between the two countries are developing in the interest of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the forces of socialism and peace in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

Noting that the main obstacle lying in the way of a fair solution of the Korean question is the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people, he stated: The Soviet Union vehemently denounces the action of the United States and the South Korean "regime" for perpetuating the division of Korea and strongly demands the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea along with nuclear and all other weapons. He stressed: The CPSU and the Soviet Government highly estimate the peaceful initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for independent and peaceful reunification and fully support them.

Earlier, on August 13, a soldiers' meeting was held at a regiment of the Soviet Army and meetings were held in various cities of Kazakhstan and a meeting and art circle performance at Chegdomin in the Far East. A ten-day Korean book exhibition opened on August 14 in the Soviet Union. TASS, PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA and other papers published special writeups and articles on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

SOVIET FILM SHOWN IN NAMPO ON ANNIVERSARY

SK180911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- A Soviet film show was held at the Nampo theatre on August 17 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Present there were Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art, and other officials concerned and working people and artists in the city. Invited there were the members of the delegation of the Soviet film committee headed by V. Desyaterik, vice-chairman of the committee and general director of Mosfilms, which had attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

The attendants saw the Soviet feature film "Inheritance". The film left a deep impression at the attendant for its high ideological and artistic value. The film show proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHON DIRECTIVE POSTPONES ACTION ON CAMPUS BILL

SK180230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 85 p 4

[Directive issued by ROK President Chon Tu-hwan at a joint meeting of the cabinet and the ruling DJP, held at Chongwadae on 17 August -- source identifies this as an "unofficial translation"]

[Text] I have asked you cabinet members and officeholders of the Democratic Justice Party to come here today to announce my views on the campus stabilization bill, which has been discussed by the government and the ruling party and drawn much attention from organizations concerned and the people.

First of all, let me express my deep appreciation through this meeting to all persons who have been trying to foster the campuses as places of learning as they should be. I think that all of us should thank teachers and school officials who are exerting their best efforts with a sense of mission to provide a good education for students.

I also feel grateful to parents and all citizens for displaying deep affection toward their sons and daughters and trying to help them pursue their studies sincerely. My sincere appreciation is also extended to the officials of the government, the ruling party and other organizations concerned who have been striving to solve the campus problems. I also praise the opposition parties, the press and many other people for showing concern about such efforts by the government, sometimes offering criticism and sometimes giving advice.

As we all well know, since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic the government has taken various measures aimed at promoting a new atmosphere at every sector of the society. The government has tried to help all the people participate in building a new nation and fulfill their rights and responsibilities autonomously. As part of such efforts, the government has also initiated the campus autonomy policy in order to help universities solve their problems themselves and on the basis of continued development.

It is true that as a result of the policy, most students are now engaged in sincere academic pursuits. At the same time, with the help of parents and people in every sector of the society, the campuses have restored stability to a considerable extent.

I assess that these results have been made out of the ardent wish of the people that the campuses should be fostered as a forum of education and research without being harassed by tear gas shells and Molotov cocktails.

Very regrettably, however, a very limited number of students have been polluting the campuses with violence under the pretext of democracy and autonomy, in sheer disregard of the national longing and the true intentions of the campus autonomy policy. Such practices have disappointed the people greatly and made them feel much concerned.

These students, although very limited in number, have been disturbing most innocent students by depriving them of the time and place for academic pursuits. They have even created an atmosphere of violence, threatening innocent students with force. Those students are employing camouflaged slogans and illegal means, exploiting the legal systems of our liberal democracy.

The government authorities have assessed that the students are not simply criticizing the government but have launched a "revolutionary struggle" aimed at overthrowing our liberal democratic system.

Therefore, I think that all the people will agree with such judgment of the government. The government has so far tried to guide the students in the right direction with patience, taking into consideration their status as students.

Those radical students, however, have abused the tolerance and good intentions of the government. Under these circumstances, efforts by the government to guide them toward the right direction have proved of little avail.

In this connection, I think now is the time for the government and the people to pool their wisdom and do their level best to protect most innocent students, whatever the cost and hardships.

The government and the DJP have come to study the legislation of a campus bill out of their concern about the serious campus situation. My understanding is that the proposal of the bill is based on the judgment that the enactment of a new law is necessary as there are limits to our ability to handle the situation under the current legal system.

Under the liberal democracy system, new laws can be enacted, when necessary, based on the rational agreement. At the same time, old laws can be abolished or revised when found ineffective or containing flaws, also according to the agreement of the people. Needless to say, such legislation should be preceded by an understanding on the bill from all the people.

As you know, I recently met with Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party, to listen to their views on the bill. As a result of the two separate meetings, I felt that some people from certain sectors of life still lack understanding on the bill and even misunderstand it.

The current campus situation is in a serious phase. However, it is not urgent enough to have to pass the bill during the upcoming special National Assembly session.

Accordingly, it is desirable that the DJP take time to further study the timing and content of the bill. At the same time, I think that the DJP needs to further reflect on opinions from various walks of life and legislate the bill at an opportune time.

I also would like to take this opportunity to add that it goes without saying that our campuses should serve as sites for learning. Campuses should be neither a base of violence nor a stronghold of plots to overthrow the system of the state.

We all should clearly recognize that campuses are also part of the society and not an "extraterritorial dark zone." In this context, law-enforcement authorities should make students cultivate the law-abiding spirit by resolutely coping with illegal violent acts within the campuses.

Authorities concerned are urged to spare no efforts to protect innocent students and create an atmosphere for study, thus enabling campus autonomy to take root. That is our mission at this time at the directive of history.

With the united efforts of the people and the government, the nation has achieved significant growth and development by establishing a firm social stability while overcoming various adversities. As a result, I believe the nation has an opportunity to realize an affluent, welfare society in the 2000s based on peace and trust, apart from poverty and distrust.

Most students study hard at libraries braving the sultry weather of summer. This is, I believe, because they have a firm mission and responsibility for the realization of their dreams in the 2000s.

Those students who are absorbed in their studies are our hope for the future. We should spare no efforts in extending encouragement and support to such students who are creating the future of our nation.

Now I ask all the people to concentrate their efforts on establishing this era as a historical turning point for our next takeoff while resolving campus problems with wisdom.

I have a firm belief that the great potential of our people, who have weathered numerous difficulties with wisdom, will surely succeed in accomplishing the mission of our time.

DJP Urges Alternative to Bill

SK170930 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] At a meeting of Central Executive members at its headquarters office shortly after the expanded meeting of the party and government at Chongwadae on the morning of 17 August, the Democratic Justice Party discussed a broad range of issues, including what steps to take regarding the decision to delay legislation on the campus stabilization law, and reaffirmed once again the reasonableness and need for legislation on the campus stabilization law.

In a letter of resolution adopted at the meeting of the party's executive members, the DJP called on the opposition parties, which are participating in the management of state affairs of the Fifth Republic, to come up with a sound alternative to the bill on the campus stabilization law out of consideration that they should share responsibility with the government and ruling party for solving the campus situation that now confronts us. The DJP also said it is convinced that this is the only way to realize the spirit and purpose of the talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the opposition parties.

In the letter of resolution, the DJP vowed to make greater efforts to reflect broader public opinion, including that of the opposition parties, regarding legislation on the campus stabilization law, which is being pushed ahead as part of the efforts to fundamentally root out unrest on the campuses, as well as to win public understanding and support for it on a broader magnitude in order to shore up a national consensus before anything else.

In the letter of resolution, the DJP stated it realizes the fact that the heavy responsibility for rooting out unrest on the campuses which has become chronically exacerbated since national liberation, and having the universities regain their functions as places of academic pursuit, and protecting the majority of the students who are devoted to their studies, primarily rests with itself. It reaffirmed the effectiveness, reasonableness of and need for the legislation of the campus stabilization law.

Stressing that the universities in particular are only a part of society and therefore are not places governed by extraterritorial rights, and that thus a pure student movement should be strictly distinguished from the left-leaning students' attempt to launch a violent revolution with the intent to overthrow the free democratic system, the DJP said that the attempt to legislate the campus stabilization law is a determination of national salvation to root out such kinds of revolutionary struggle and that it is calling on the people to deeply understand the position of the government and ruling party.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u stressed that the opposition parties should abandon their opposition to the legislation just for the sake of opposition since President Chon Tu-hwan, also president of the DJP, made such a wise decision at today's talks, and that they should come up with an alternative. He called on members of the DJP to make efforts to convince those in the party that President Chon's decision is in no sense a retreat from legislation on the campus stabilization law or a change of heart regarding it. They should make joint efforts to broaden the base of a public consensus.

Opposition Welcomes Postponement

SK180250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] would continue efforts to persuade the ruling camp to completely scrap its plan to enact the campus stabilization law.

Welcoming the ruling camp's decision to reserve the legislative plan, the NDP head commented, "I think that it is a happy thing that they (the government and its party) showed such flexibility."

He said that the NDP would postpone launching campaigns to protest against the enactment plan, including the holding of local rallies in such large cities as Pusan and Kwangju. However, the NDP will not loosen its earlier demand for the unconditional withdrawal of the legislative plan through meetings of floor leaders and representatives of the three major political parties. In this regard, the opposition party called an extra meeting of the 326-member Central Standing Committee at party headquarters, as originally scheduled.

Party president Yi said in the meeting, "From now on, the NDP's struggle to deter the legislation should be tightly conducted until the government and its party thoroughly withdraw their original plan." Describing the ruling camp's decision to reserve the plan as a "temporary retreat," he urged the council members not to be "relieved or optimistic." "The will to push ahead with the legislative plan still exists," he said emphatically.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, said that he welcomed the ruling camp's decision, saying, "It will prevent the ruination of the political situation." He went on, "It would be desirable that campus problems be dealt with in a special committee in the parliament."

Two Kims Said 'Relieved'

SK180254 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 85 p 5

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the opposition Council for Promotion of Democracy, appeared relieved yesterday when they heard of the postponement of the legislation of a campus law.

Kim Yong-sam said, "It is fortunate for the benefit of the country." He reiterated his previous view that the only way to solve the campus issue is for the government to present a "democratization timetable" as soon as possible.

Kim Tae-chung, however, declined to comment, saying, "I have nothing particular to say."

UNIVERSITIES TOLD TO COUNTER LEFTIST IDEAS

SK170106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed colleges and universities to intensify lectures designed to criticize leftist ideologies. It also told the schools to disband unauthorized student organizations. The ministry gave the instructions at a meeting of the presidents of 134 universities and colleges held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center. The meeting was designed to discuss the ways and means of creating a strictly academic atmosphere on campus from the second semester and to prevent students from being tainted by leftist ideologies. The lectures should focus on critiques of communism, dependency theory, neo-imperialism and other radical or controversial thought, the ministry said.

In an address, Minister of Education Son Chae-suk said the number of campus disturbances during the first semester this year more than doubled over the same period last year. He noted that the activities of students are now more violent, radical, politically oriented and leftist leaning.

"Under these circumstances," he said, "our campuses are increasingly becoming a source of uneasiness, rather than serving to help the nation establish firm national development and security."

He then explained the need for enacting the proposed "campus stabilization law."

As a way to prevent students from being further contaminated ideologically, the ministry instructed the universities to improve campus newspapers.

Chang Pyong-kyu, director of the ministry's education policy office, indicated at the meeting that many college newspapers have offered excessive coverage of controversial out-campus issues "rather than contributing to the creation of a real academic culture." Chang urged school authorities to regularly analyze school paper articles and exercise careful deliberation in the selection of student reporters.

In order to block funds possibly flowing to student activists, Chang said student groups will be prohibited from operating vending machines on campuses.

The ministry advised colleges and universities to form an association consisting of student parents and to ask their cooperation in counseling unruly collegians.

Meanwhile, participants at the meeting voiced their support for the campus stabilization bill, saying that they view the legislation as affirmative because it provides for education guidance given to student activists rather than judicial punishment.

In a resolution issued under the name of the Korean Council for University Education, they said, "Judging from the current acute situation on campus, we are in basic agreement to the government's stance regarding the bill." They said that the bill should be discussed at the National Assembly with the best interests of university education in mind. "We as educators feel responsible for the ideological contamination of some leftist students. We will do our best efforts to improve ideology education for the nation's collegians," they said.

PAPER ON LEADERSHIP TURNOUT AT PYONGYANG MEETING

SK190806 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Aug 85 p 4

[Report by NAEWOE News Agency]

[Text] Those who occupied the "rostrum" at this year's "report meeting" in the puppet North to mark the 40th anniversary of 15 August liberation are as follows:

Political Bureau Members: 1) Kim Il-song; 2) Kim Chong-il; 3) O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces; 4) Kang Song-san, premier; 5) Pak Song-chol, vice president; 6) Yim Chun-chu, vice president; 7) Yi Chong-ok, vice president; 8) So Chol, chairman of the party Inspection Committee; 9) Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister; 10) Ho Tam, party secretary; 11) O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the military; 12) Chon Mun-sop, chief of the Kim Il-song's security forces; 13) Yon Hyong-muk, party secretary; 14) Choe Tong-nim, vice premier; 15) Kim Hwan, vice premier; 16) Paek Hak-nim, vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; (So Vun-sok, chief of Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, was not in attendance).

Alternate Politburo members: 17) An Sung-hak, party secretary; 18) Chon Pyong-ho; 19) Kong Chin-tae; 20) Chong Chun-ki; 21) Hong Song-yong; 22) Kim Chung-nin; 23) Kim Pok-sin; 24) Hyon Mu-kwang; 25) Kang Hui-won; 26) Kim Tu-nam; 27) Chong Kyong-hui; and 28) Choe Kwang (Yi Kun-mo, Cho Se-ung, Kye Ung-tae, and Kim Kang-hwan were not in attendance).

STUDENTS ARRESTED AT U.S. EMBASSY CHARGED

SK181239 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] In connection with the attempted break-in at the American Embassy, the Chongno police station in Seoul has imprisoned seven students, including Chu Kyong-ho, a 22-year-old senior student majoring in mathematics education at Korea University, on charges of violating laws concerning violent acts and laws governing assembly and demonstration.

SEOUL SINMUN Condemns Incident

SK190848 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Extreme Students' Antistate Slogans"]

[Text] A handful of extreme students kicked off another commotion in the center of downtown Seoul. Shortly before noon on 15 August, the anniversary of our national liberation, some students carrying small medicine bottles filled with gasoline were arrested while trying to break into the compound of the American Embassy, and another group of students hung placards written with fierce slogans from windows of buildings nearby, while some chanted slogans on the streets and passed out leaflets.

Although the number of students involved in such acts was very small, the slogans "U.S. imperialists, go home" and "We are doggedly opposed to hosting the IMF conference" that they chanted merit keen attention in that they indicate what these students are thinking at present.

It is undeniable that in the 1980's some students began to voice criticism of the role the United States has played in our country. The arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul are extreme acts expressing such criticism of the U.S. role.

Even though the United States is our ally, people from time to time can have adverse feelings toward it, and it is natural for them to express their criticism of the United States. However, there are certain limits to the ways and means of expressing it. When the ways and means of expressing such sentiment go beyond such limits, they cannot be accepted as an expression of good will.

In view of our relations with the United States to date, such expressions as "U.S. imperialists, go home" will gain no sympathy from the people. Rather, the majority of people will find such slogans similar to the calls of the North Korean Communists, who have demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from our country.

The IMF conference scheduled for October in Seoul is an international event, no less important than an economic Olympics, the awarding of which has come about only after such dedication. Finance ministers and presidents of central banks from 148 countries, including 26 countries with which our country has no diplomatic relations, as well as international personages involved in financial affairs and reporters are scheduled to come attend the IMF conference to be held in Seoul. The number of participants in this meeting is calculated at 7,000. Whether our country makes it a successful meeting or not will determine how successfully our country will forge economic cooperation with other country's hosting of such a conference. What do the students want to become of our country? Their attitude can only be interpreted that they want to put a crimp into everything our government wants to do.

If the students really have love for their fatherland, they must calmly think of the gruesome consequences their demands will bring about. The slogan "U.S. imperialists, go home" is an irresponsible call and an expression of their wish for another bloody confrontation on the Korean peninsula. How much blood have we shed so far, and how much more should we shed?

As indicated by these recent incidents, the consciousness of some students has become so destructive and warped that they are almost maniacal. In all aspects their calls cannot be viewed as democratic calls and their acts as democratic struggle. It must not be overlooked that the seriousness of the situation on the campuses lies right here.

SENATOR DOLE ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT 16 AUGUST

SK161234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- Sen. Robert Dole, majority floor leader of the U.S. Senate, and six other U.S. senators arrived here Friday afternoon for a three-day visit. During his stay here, Dole plans to meet with Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly, and other top-level government officials. Accompanying Dole is his wife, Elizabeth, who serves as secretary of transportation. The 42-member mission, which comprises senators and their parties, is scheduled to tour Japan, Taiwan and China after leaving here. The purpose of their visit to the East Asian nations is to observe the situations in those countries while the U.S. Congress is in recess, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Warns Against Trade Protectionism

SK161257 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP) -- Sen. Robert Dole, the U.S. Senate majority leader, warned Friday there will be great pressure in the United States to take action if South Korea does not open its market sufficiently to American goods.

"One important reason for our trade deficit is that South Korea is not as open as it should to American products that can be competitive here," said Dole in an arrival statement at Seoul's Kimpo Airport. Dole arrived here on the first leg of his East Asian trip as the leader of a seven-member Senate delegation.

The senator said his delegation will let the Korean Government be aware of the seriousness and urgency of the trade problem, adding "We want to deal with it, one way or the other, now." Noting there is a unique tie between the two countries and vital American interests as reflected in the continued presence of U.S. troops in Korea, Dole also said his delegation came to "reaffirm the strength of our ties and the importance of our interests here."

Received by Sin Pyong-hyon

SK170809 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 17 (YONHAP) -- Sin Pyong-hyon, South Korea's deputy premier and economic planning minister, Saturday received a courtesy call from U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole and six other senators.

The Korean minister explained his government's market opening measures and asked the senators to understand possible resistance in Korea to the government's sweeping import liberalization policy, a source who attended the meeting said. The visiting senators said they understand the policy, but complained about the slow pace of liberalization, saying that Korea should liberalize imports of U.S.-made computers and cigarettes, and should provide protection for intellectual property rights as soon as possible, the source said.

In its upcoming fall session, the U.S. Congress plans to seriously consider a bill that would further restrict U.S. imports, because it views the trade friction between the United States and Japan as part of a larger problem involving the United States and all its trading partners, the source quoted the senators as saying.

Dole and six other senators arrived here Friday for a three-day unofficial visit. They are scheduled to pay calls on President Chon Tu-hwan, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chai-hyong and other government leaders.

Received by Chon Tu-hwan

SK170935 Seoul YONHAP in English 0931 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 17 (YONHAP) -- A seven-member U.S. Senate delegation led by U.S. Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Saturday paid a courtesy call on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. In a luncheon meeting they discussed matters of mutual concern. Also attending the meeting were Yi Won-kyung, foreign minister; Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; and U.S. Ambassador Richard I. Walker.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. delegation and Prime Minister No Sin-yong discussed several issues, including bilateral trade problems. Dole said that the U.S. Government has the important task of reducing the trade imbalance between the United States and Korea, and he asked the Korean Government to open its market more widely to U.S.-made commodities. In response, No said that Korea is in a predicament because it has to spend 6 percent its gross national product on defense, and it has a foreign debt of more than 40 billion U.S. dollars. He asked the Senate delegation to help the U.S. people understand Korea's situation.

Elizabeth Dole Meets Counterpart

SK180321 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Transportation Son Su-ik urged yesterday that the United States live up to a 1980 memorandum of understanding reached between the two countries as soon as possible to enable Korean Air to initiate flights to Chicago. He made the request in an hour-long meeting with visiting U.S. Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole, ministry officials said. But Dole called on both sides to negotiate a new memorandum, without directly replying to Son's request, said the officials. Her remarks were interpreted to mean that Washington remains unwilling to provide the Korean national flag carrier with the right to fly to and from Chicago, the officials said.

Pointing out that the construction of a new cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport is now in high gear, Minister Son reportedly said that the Korean side has made maximum efforts to honor the provisions of the 1980 memorandum. He was quoted as saying that there is no reason why the U.S. side should further delay the implementation of the bilateral memorandum.

The 5,885-square-meter terminal has been under construction since early June. It is planned to be dedicated during the early part of 1986. It is not clear which side, Korean Air or American carriers would use the facility. Under the bilateral memorandum, the Flying Tiger Line has been given options to build a new cargo facility at Kimpo. As the freight carrier has been hesitant to build the cargo terminal, the Korean side began building the facility in early June.

Transportation Ministry officials said U.S. officials had been urging Seoul to give up Chicago as KAL's new destination. Instead, the American officials had proposed that Korean Air take flights to other cities including Oakland, Calif. In case Korean Air is allowed to make flights to Chicago, American carriers reportedly fear they would lose a considerable number of passengers.

Working-level officials of Korea and the United States are scheduled to meet to seek ways to resolve the pending aviation issue toward the end of this year. Korean officials, however, remain pessimistic about the possible outcome of the aviation talks.

Minister Son, meanwhile, suggested to Dole that Korea and the United States initiate cooperation in the area of transportation-related technologies. Dole came to Seoul Friday.

SEOUL POLICE CREATE 'FOREIGN AFFAIRS POLICE UNIT'

SK170250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0322 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Seoul Metropolitan Police Saturday inaugurated a foreign affairs police unit that will ensure the safety of foreign visitors during international conferences and sports festivals to be held here over the next few years.

The foreign affairs police unit was established by Seoul Police in preparation for the annual joint meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary fund, scheduled for Oct. 8-12 in Seoul, as well as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics both to be held in Seoul, a policeman said.

The organization comprises 50 policewomen and 220 policemen who speak foreign languages. During the international events, they will provide guidance, physical safety and precautions to prevent foreigners from being involved in accidents, the policemen said.

Seoul Police held an inauguration ceremony for the organization Saturday morning in the Hilton Hotel in downtown Seoul. The newly-inaugurated organization will cease operations after the conclusion of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

SEOUL UNIVERSITIES REOPEN AFTER TEMPORARY CLOSURE

SK170108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Most universities in Seoul opened their campuses yesterday following temporary closure since early this week.

They had been closed to discourage students from holding on-campus summer camps on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national Thursday. School authorities were fearful that the camps might lead to disturbances.

The major universities include Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sunggyungwan and Ewha Women's universities.

With the opening of the campuses, riot policemen mobilized at university gates have been withdrawn. Also, written notices announcing the temporary closure that had been set up outside the gates of the universities were removed.

Seoul National University opened its campus at 7 a.m. after a four-day closure for preventing the on-campus camp scheduled for Aug. 12-15. About 1,500 students entered the library soon after the opening of the school gates to study.

152-MEMBER UNIVERSIADE TEAM LEAVES FOR JAPAN

SK190749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 19 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A 152-member South Korean delegation left here Monday for Japan, where it will compete in the 12th Universiade, scheduled for Aug. 24 to Sept. 4 in Kobe, Japan.

The Korean contingent, led by Chang Chung-sik, president of Tanguk University, comprises 107 athletes and 45 officials.

Sports sources here said that Korea hopes to finish 10th in the biennial University Games by earning two gold, three silver and four bronze medals. A total of 106 countries, including East European nations, plan to participate in the Universiade. South Korea has competed in the University Games on seven occasions since 1967 and has won two gold, 10 silver and 12 bronze medals.

HUN SEN DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

BK161212 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1142 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 16 -- Kampuchea's Foreign Minister Hun Sen has underscored two new points in the communique on the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam held in Phnom Penh on August 15-16, i.e. "total withdrawal" of Vietnamese volunteer forces by 1990 and Kampuchea's readiness to start talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals in order to discuss the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the elections to be held following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

Addressing a news conference he gave immediately following the closing of the conference Friday morning, Hun Sen recalled the previous decisions to complete the withdrawal within five to 10 years. However, he said, the situation has changed in favor of an earlier withdrawal. The situation in Kampuchea has become absolutely irreversible and the people and Armed Forces of Kampuchea have steadily grown in strength.

Hun Sen pointed out that an early withdrawal must occur simultaneously with the elimination of the Pol Pot clique and the removal of all their "sanctuaries" on Thai territory. He also warned that in case the gradual withdrawals were taken advantage of to undermine the peace and security of Kampuchea, the Governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would consult each other and take "appropriate measures."

On the achievement of national reconciliation, Hun Sen insisted that this must be based on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, militarily and politically. He said Sihanouk and Son Sann could join the PRK in dialogue. "We're ready to talk with them if they dissociate themselves from Pol Pot and his clique," he declared, [word indistinct].

"If Sihanouk and Son Sann wish to see me tomorrow, I'll leave Phnom Penh for a convenient place to meet them" on dialogue to settle the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the "Kampuchean problem," Hun Sen said. "We've rejected Thailand's proposal, not because of the question of direct or indirect talks, but because of the composition of participants." He said that Malaysia's proposal was an "initiative worth studying." But it is important to know who the interlocutors would be, he stressed.

Asked if an international conference would still be necessary if there were talks between the PRK and opposition factions, Hun Sen said it would be most desirable for Kampuchean affairs to be settled among Kampucheans. "The countries which are interested in Kampuchea would be assured and would be pleased if such was the case," he said, adding that an international conference would still be important in that it would help solve regional matters.

Questions concerning Southeast Asia, especially the questions of peace and stability should be settled through dialogue, Hun Sen further said. He said the three Indo-chinese foreign ministers attached great importance to the coming talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Indonesian counterpart. "This will be an important occasion to promote relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries," he observed.

The news conference was attended by Kampuchean media workers and journalists from socialist countries and from Australia, Britain, the FRG, France, India, Japan, Switzerland and the United States.

SPK HAILS INDOCHINESE MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

BK180614 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 17 Aug 85

["Irreversibility" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 17 -- The outstanding achievements recorded by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in all fields have made the situation in this country irreversible.

The imperialists, expansionists and other reactionary forces have utterly failed in reinstalling the genocidal Pol Pot clique and undermining the special militant solidarity and special friendship between Kampuchea and the two other Indochinese countries.

This stability, this strength is underscored in the communique on the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea just closed in Phnom Penh. It forms the basis for the planned total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces by 1990. It provides a better occasion for the PRK Government to start talks [words indistinct] the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the holding of general elections following the total Vietnamese withdrawal.

It makes another fact stark clear -- that the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" is but a front for the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and that Thailand is doing everything to maintain that clique in order to oppose the Kampuchean people's renaissance and serve its own interests.

However, the PRK always stands, as reaffirmed in the communique, for neighbourly relations with other countries, among them China and Thailand.

It is steadfast in its view that matters vital to this important part of the world -- Southeast Asia -- should be settled through dialogue between concerned parties in the interest of peace and stability. It therefore welcomes any initiative to bring about concord between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN states, considering the prevalence of the trend to dialogue.

People who try to turn the tables on Kampuchea and perpetuate confrontation in Southeast Asia are bashing their heads against a brick wall.

SIHANOUK CITED ON SRV WITHDRAWAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NC171146 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, Aug 17 (AFP) -- The Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today accused Hanoi of planning to "Vietnamise" Cambodia by 1990, in response to the announcement that Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Cambodia by then.

Questioned in Beijing on the announcement, made at a conference in Phnom Penh of Indochinese foreign ministers, Prince Sihanouk said: "By 1990, the Vietnamese hope they will have had time to consolidate the grip on power of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh...and to have more completely Vietnamised Cambodia."

He described Heng Samrin as a "quisling," a reference to Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian World War II leader who collaborated with the Nazis.

The Vietnamese "hope the international community will grow tired, fed up with the political impasse, and will thus want to end its support" for the resistance coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, he said. He accused Hanoi of "despising the international community, which it thinks it can always hoax."

The prince heads the U.N.-recognised coalition, comprising his supporters, those of nationalist Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge.

China, which also recognizes the coalition, has not explicitly reacted to Vietnam's announcement of a phased withdrawal. A commentary in NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) yesterday said Hanoi had redoubled its propaganda efforts as a U.N. General Assembly session next month approached.

VODK COMMENTS ON INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

BK190322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Lying and Deceiving Are in the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors' Nature"]

[Text] On 16 August, the Hanoi Vietnamese and their lackeys in Vientiane and Phnom Penh issued a statement saying Vietnam will withdraw all its forces from Cambodia in 1990. This is yet another cheap and dirty lie of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy. The world is aware that deceitful diplomatic maneuvers are part of the Le Duan Vietnamese nature.

During the past almost 7 years of the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia, because of the strong pressure and condemnation by the international community demanding the unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, the Hanoi Vietnamese have issued successive statements to deceive others on the Cambodian issue, particularly just before the opening of each UN General Assembly session. First the Vietnamese say they will carry out partial withdrawal of their forces from Cambodia, then they say Vietnam will withdraw its forces from Cambodia in 1995. And now, because of condemnation by the international community and increasing pressure for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny through free and universal elections under UN supervision to quickly end the Cambodian people's suffering, the Hanoi Vietnamese have turned to declaring that they will withdraw all their forces from Cambodia in 1990. Can anyone believe these ever-changing words of the Vietnamese? No one can.

No one believes the past Vietnamese lies and no one believes the current ones. In fact, as soon as this deceitful statement was issued, public opinion immediately exposed it. People say the Hanoi Vietnamese have no right to station their forces in Cambodia and that they should withdraw these forces immediately and unconditionally. This clearly shows that the world will not be taken in by the deceitful Vietnamese maneuver.

From the time Vietnam committed aggression against Cambodia at the end of 1978, the United Nations -- the world's top body -- has adopted successive resolutions, six times already, demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw their forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese have not paid any attention to these resolutions. Instead, they have carried out successive deceitful maneuvers. Now that it is nearer the time of the next UN General Assembly session, the Vietnamese have once again issued a statement to dupe others.

This clearly shows that Vietnam does not respect the UN resolutions and will not withdraw its forces from Cambodia. It continues stubbornly to wage its war of aggression and extermination of the Cambodian race and to implement its aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. Vietnam's recent statement on troop withdrawal, like the ones in the past, was aimed at the international community, particularly the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, for these purposes:

1. To persuade the international community to stop adopting resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and to bury these resolutions, and
2. To lessen pressure from the international community demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, end this pressure, and wait until 1990 for Vietnam to have time to improve its situation. Once Vietnam has done this, it will gain an advantage and will scatter and destroy the Cambodian resistance forces. Vietnam will then annex Cambodia, set up the Indochinese Federation, and then move forward in accordance with Vietnam's own aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global strategy of Vietnam's masters -- the Soviet Union -- in this region.
3. To dupe the international community by showing that Vietnam's grip in Cambodia is more stable and to deceive others into recognizing Vietnam's lackeys in Phnom Penh -- that is, accepting the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. However, this current maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese will be disgracefully defeated like the previous ones. Because for the past almost 7 years, the world has been well aware of the successive deceitful maneuvers of the Vietnamese and the true nature of the Vietnamese genocidal war in Cambodia. Therefore, people will not be taken in by Vietnam's deceitful maneuvers. And at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, people will further voice their condemnation and firmly demand that Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference.

PASASON HAILS INDOCHINESE MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

BK170922 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[PASASON "article": "The Clear-cut Stand and Good Intentions of the Three Indochinese Countries for Peace and Stability in the Region" -- date not given]

[Text] The 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, LPDR, and SRV opened in Phnom Penh on 15 August and closed on the 16th of the same month with glorious success. After 2 days of energetic working, the conference unanimously issued a communique that once again reiterates the clear-cut stand and good intentions of the three Indochinese countries regarding a solution to the Cambodian problem and other problems related to the three Indochinese countries.

The PRK and SRV have agreed in detail that the Vietnamese volunteer forces will be continuously withdrawn from Cambodia every year and that the total withdrawal will be completed in 1990. However, if the withdrawal of the forces is used to sabotage the peace and stability of Cambodia, the PRK and SRV Governments will consult each other and put forth appropriate measures.

The Indochinese countries welcome the proposals of ASEAN and of Malaysia on direct or indirect talks. The conference considers that an important point is the question of who will be the genuine negotiating party to resolve the problem. This might be the issue for discussions between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

In addition, the communique notes that the three Indochinese countries are prepared to resume relations with China. Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam feel that the time has come for the resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks in order to normalize the relations between the two countries as proposed by Vietnam on many occasions.

The PRK and SRV have voiced support for the LPDR's proposal for government-level talks between Laos and Thailand to resolve various problems in their relations in the interest of the benefits of the two countries as well as in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are ready to hold talks and to sign an agreement on the basis of five principles -- nonaggression toward each other, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity within the present borders; prevention of each country's territory being used in opposition to another country, and peaceful coexistence. Along with this, the conference has also expressed the conviction that the problem of searching for U.S. MIA's and other problems of common interest will be settled to create favorable conditions for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All these issues once again prove the clear-cut and consistently good intentions of the three Indochinese countries in order to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia. All these detailed and clear proposals have shown the correct stand and sincerity of the three Indochinese countries for peaceful settlement of all problems according to international practice. They also reflect the unprecedented strength and vigor of the three Indochinese countries.

The great achievements and victories scored by the three Indochinese peoples in the recent past, in particular the glorious victories won by the Cambodian people in the 1st 6 months of this year, have shown the all-round growth and invincible strength of the three Indochinese countries. The Lao people as well as the fraternal Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples wholeheartedly hail the detailed, clear-cut stand and good intentions of the three Indochinese countries on a solution to the Cambodian problem and other problems concerning the three Indochinese countries -- as stipulated in the communique of the 11th Indochinese foreign ministers' conference held in Phnom Penh on 15 and 16 August.

The Lao people are convinced that the good intentions of the three Indochinese countries will be widely supported by peace- and justice-loving people in the region as well as throughout the world. Furthermore, the Lao people would like to call on various progressive, peace- and justice-loving nations throughout the world to contribute to encouraging all parties concerned to participate in talks to peacefully settle all problems and to contribute to achieving peace and guaranteeing stability and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

VIENTIANE DEMANDS THAI CEASE 'PROVOCATIVE ACTS'

BK161515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Thai Ultrarightist Reactionary Soldiers Must Immediately Cease Provocative Acts at Lao-Thai Border"]

[Text] At a time when the Lao and Thai peoples are waiting for the resumption of negotiations between the delegations of the governments of the two countries to settle a border conflict so as to normalize bilateral relations and when the governments of the two countries have just exchanged notes on this issue, an untoward and disgusting incident occurred. At 0900 on 9 August, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers, in collusion with the exiled Lao reactionaries at Phatang camp, Sangkhon District, Nong Khai Province, arrogantly fired several hundred M-16 rounds on a group of Lao citizens who were floating a raft along the Mekong River on the Lao bank in front of Ban Samphanna village, Phialat subdistrict [Vientiane municipality], killing one of them and seriously wounding another. The Lao side did not retaliate.

At 1600 the same day, relatives of the ill-fated citizens and local Lao regional forces went to the location where the incident took place to search for the dead and wounded in the area of Ban Pakson village on the Lao side. However, they were fired on by Thai reactionary soldiers with hundreds of M-79, 60-mm mortar, and light machine-gun rounds. Therefore, the Lao regional soldiers were compelled to return fire in self-defense. The Thai reactionary soldiers continued to fire at several areas in Laos until noon on 10 August. However, the local Lao regional forces did not return the fire.

We would like to ask: What do the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles stand to gain by creating such a tense situation along the Lao-Thai border?

Everyone can easily answer that the most they can gain is the hatred of the Lao and Thai peoples. The Lao and Thai peoples are fully aware of the dark scheme of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, who always want to create tension along the borders with neighboring countries.

They are feeding and supporting the Pol Pot vampires and are using them to oppose the PRK. They are feeding, training, and arming the exiled Lao reactionaries and have continually sent them into Laos to create disturbances among the Lao people following the establishment of the new LPDR regime. The most serious incident was the sending of the armed forces by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to attack and nibble at the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June 1984, causing Lao-Thai relations to deteriorate seriously ever since.

The unwanted incident on 9 August was not coincidental. It was caused by a handful of bad elements in Thailand who are intent on creating tension to obstruct the settlement of the Lao-Thai problems through negotiations. The arrogant acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers have further undermined the good relations between the peoples in the two countries and are obstructing a constructive trend toward dialogue between the Governments of the LPDR and Thailand.

The Lao Armed Forces and people, who have suffered from and are fed up with the war for over 3 decades, always cherish peace and entertain a sincere hope of coexisting with our neighbors, especially the Thai people, in peace and with friendship and cooperation. That is why in the past as well as at present, the Lao Army and people are consistently following the policy pursued by our party and government. Since the founding of the LPDR, the Lao Army and people have exercised utmost restraint in face of numerous provocative acts committed by the Thai reactionary armed forces. This sense of restraint has been clearly realized by all foreign diplomats and newsmen both in Laos and Thailand. However, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have never learned from their bloody experience. They have paid no heed to the Lao side's constructive sense of restraint nor to the various reasonable proposals advanced by the LPDR Government. They only try to be evasive, make excuses, or throw the blame on the Lao side in order to commit new provocative acts again.

The criminal acts of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers will never benefit both the Lao and Thai peoples. The Lao Army and people resolutely demand that the Thai ultrarightist reactionary soldiers immediately cease all acts of hostility along the border; otherwise, they will be held solely responsible for any serious consequences arising from their action. The Lao Army and people always want to safeguard the good relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, but we are also ready at all times to exercise our legitimate right to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and to duly punish any persons who have created problems to obstruct the development of Lao-Thai relations.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RETURNS FROM INDOCHINESE MEETING

BK171306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 August, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, returned to Vientiane by special plane after attending the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, on 15 and 16 August.

On hand to welcome Phoun Sipaseut at Wattai airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Inpong Khai-ngavong, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and many high-ranking cadres. Li Hach, PRK charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos; Vu Tien, minister counsellor of the SRV Embassy to Laos; and embassy officials were also present at the airport.

SRV UNITS CROSS BORDER, CLASH WITH SOLDIERS

BK190926 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Exce-pts] Three Thais were reported killed and seven others were wounded after Vietnamese troops fired mortars which landed in Khlong Yai District of Trat Province yesterday morning, a field report said.

Spokesman for the Royal Thai Navy, Rear Admiral Sakchai Kaeochina, this morning confirmed that clash and that at least two Thais had been killed and that one person was wounded in the fighting yesterday. Sakchai said that the incident took place at 8:30 a.m. when a Vietnamese force trespassed into Thai territory at Khot Sai village of Khlong Yai District.

Khlong Yai is at the southeasternmost tip of Thailand, a tongue of land sandwiched between Kampuchea and the Gulf of Thailand.

The intruders engaged in a battle with Thai forces for 45 minutes before they retreated.

He said that another unit of Vietnamese forces later trespassed near Hat Lek village in Khlong Yai District where they fought Thai forces for two hours. The Vietnamese forces fired at Thai troops with mortars. Our forces countered with artillery, he said.

According to Adm Sakchai, two Thais were killed and a house was set ablaze. No other details were available yet, he said.

However, according to a field report, the Vietnamese forces had aimed their fire at Thai naval outposts in Khot Sai village of Tambon Hat Lek. The shells missed the targets, and landed at the local school where one of the school buildings was set ablaze. Nobody was at school as it was a holiday.

The Vietnamese fired their mortars from the Banthad Mountain range that demarcates the border with Kampuchea.

Later, at about 10:20 a.m. the Vietnamese forces shelled another naval outpost, Camp 207, located in Khlong Yai District. Three of 10 shells landed near the outpost, while the others hit five houses of the villagers which were set ablaze and damaged.

After the incident, Khlong Yai District officer Rangsan Noonpakdee and Khlong Yai's police chief, Pol Lt-Col Samran Makongsri, helped residents to return to their homes and survey the damage to their homes and property. Damage to the houses caused by the shelling was estimated to be about 200,000 baht.

EDITORIAL VIEWS INDOCHINESE COMMUNIQUE

BK170239 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "More Substance Evident in Indochina Communique"]

[Text] For the first time Vietnam has said something positive and it tastes much better with a pinch of salt.

It has a definite date, 1990, for the phased withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea (but with an 'if' added); it has almost accepted the Indonesian-Malaysian proposal of proximity talks between the Heng Samrin representatives and those of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK); and has offered a non-aggression treaty between Indochinese states, collectively or individually.

Technically, it is incorrect to say that Vietnam has made these proposals because these are part of a 10 point communique issued in Phnom Penh after a meeting of the foreign ministers of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh. But we say that these are Vietnamese proposals because we cannot imagine the other two foreign ministers objecting to sign on the dotted line any communique drafted in Hanoi.

Our crystal ball does not see into the future as far as 1990 to accept Hanoi's qualified withdrawal of all her forces from Kampuchea. The qualification is that the withdrawals, in stages, will not take if they "are taken advantage of to undermine the peace and security of Kampuchea." In that case, the communique says, the Phnom Penh and Hanoi regimes will consult and take "appropriate measures." But let's look at silver linings; it is the first time that Vietnam has set a definite date even for a conditional withdrawal.

We have never been enthusiastic about 'proximity talks' -- for that matter any sort of talks like the Paris peace talks to end the war with Americans -- but something more is likely to surface when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will go to Jakarta to hold talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Indonesia is ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam and the communique said that the proposals it contained would provide a basis for dialogue.

The suggestion of signing a non-aggression pact between Thailand and Indochina states collectively or individually, is somewhat disturbing. Such pacts are signed between countries which have intentions of attacking one another. Thailand is not so stupid as to attack a country (or its clients) with the world's third largest standing army. Until now all that we can say is that Vietnamese troops have made several incursions into Thai territory, as late as March this year, and have been pushed back without any fanfare. Hanoi visualizes the non-aggression pact will include mutual respect for territorial integrity (violated by Vietnam so often and so recently), non-interference in internal affairs and a prohibition of allowing one's territory to be used against other countries.

The last provision, if we may be pardoned, cannot be taken seriously. It is Vietnam, whose troops have no business to be in Kampuchea, which has been violating Thai territory. We have very little belief in non-aggression pacts and peace pacts, going back all the way to 1939 when Hitler and Stalin signed one. On the other hand, we cannot altogether dismiss the Phnom Penh communique as complete propaganda. But we will understand it better only after Nguyen Co Thach and Mokhtar have completed their discussions.

VOFA SUPPORTS INVOLVEMENT IN CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK171505 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

["Article": "Should Thailand Meddle in the Cambodian Problem or Not?"]

[Text] You have probably heard some people say that Thailand should not get involved in the Cambodian problem because it would affect Thailand's neutral stance and drag the country into the war. Whether this is true or not, you listeners must use your own judgment. However, before you try to find the answer, you must first make sure that you thoroughly understand the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian problem was born when Vietnam sent about 200,000 troops to violate Cambodia's sovereignty on 25 December 1978 in defiance of the UN Charter and international law. After setting up the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh in January 1979, Vietnamese occupation forces have remained in Cambodia until today amid the resistance put up by the CGDK, which does not recognize Vietnam's illegal influence and power in Cambodia.

The aggression against Cambodia indicates Vietnam's political and military ambitions over Cambodia and Laos in compliance with its plan to set up the Indochinese Federation. As Laos bows to the Vietnamese influence, the Cambodian communist party, after its victory in seizing state power in 1975, has refused to establish special relations with Vietnam as proposed by the Hanoi government.

It is unlikely that the Cambodian communist party's rejection of Vietnamese influence is based only on its sense of nationalism. The party has learned expensive lessons and experiences from Vietnam since it was formed in 1951. Vietnam has been trying to interfere, dominate, and take advantage of the Cambodian communist party. For example, during the international conference in Geneva in 1954, the Vietnamese leaders fought only for the political interests of Vietnamese communists and the Pathet Lao movement and overlooked the Cambodian communist party. Moreover, the Vietnamese Communist Party forced its Cambodian counterpart to delay the revolutionary war in Cambodia to help it drive the imperialists out of Vietnam.

Vietnam's exploitation and suspicious behavior have encouraged Cambodia to try harder to free itself from Vietnam. Besides, Vietnam and Cambodia pursue different lines of communism, which has resulted in dragging the Soviet Union and China into the Cambodian problem, which later developed into an international conflict.

Superficially, the Cambodian problem might be regarded as a conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. In fact, it is a problem of the world community because the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia violates the UN Charter and international law, which prescribe respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries and oppose the use of force against other countries. These principles are the guarantee for peace and stability in the world. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to cooperate with all peace-loving countries to maintain such noble principles. Otherwise, it would be tantamount to recognizing the use of force against the weaker nation by Vietnam as a right and legal act, thus setting a precedent for such practice in the future. In other words, small countries like Thailand would have nothing left to guarantee and defend their national sovereignty from threats by bigger and stronger nations.

Before answering the question concerning the reason for Thailand's getting involved in the Cambodian problems, we must first realize that in fact the Cambodian problem itself has implicated Thailand because geographically, Thailand is adjacent to Cambodia, which is now under Vietnamese military domination. Thailand therefore is suffering from the direct impact of the Cambodian problem ranging from violations of its sovereignty by Vietnamese forces and the Indochinese refugee problem, to the lack of stability in Southeast Asia. Although Thailand has a policy of noninterference in the conflicts of other countries, the direct impact of the Cambodian problem has forced Thailand to play a role together with other peace-loving nations to contribute to the effort to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem.

If Thailand just stood idle and refused to join the peace-loving countries' effort to tackle the problem, we should ask ourselves when and how the problems concerning the violations of our sovereignty by Vietnamese forces and the presence of Indochinese refugees in our country would be solved.

Standing idle is tantamount to running away from the problems and would not do any good to anyone. It is too precarious to assume that the existing problems will be solved by other people or end by themselves. Moreover, Thailand would have no guarantee that Vietnam, with the fourth largest armed forces in the world, would not launch an attack in the future because there is obvious evidence to prove that Vietnam wants to annex Thailand's 14 northeastern provinces into its Indochinese Federation.

If Thailand wants to put an end to Vietnam's policy of aggression, it must cooperate with all peace-loving countries to maintain the principles of the UN Charter and international law, which prohibit the use of force by any country against others. All peace-loving countries believe that ASEAN's policy of seeking a political and peaceful settlement to the Cambodian conflict is the right one and complies with the above-mentioned principles designed to prevent bigger countries from using force against smaller countries, so they turn to support Thailand and the other ASEAN countries in this regard.

We must not let Vietnam confuse us as it is trying to drag Thailand into getting directly involved in the Cambodian conflict to cover up the real cause of the problem -- the Vietnamese military aggression against Cambodia. Vietnam keeps clamoring that Thailand is inviting war into the country. But the fact is that the Cambodian problem is the result of the conflict between the communist parties of Vietnam and Cambodia and the rivalry for influence over Cambodia between China and Vietnam with Soviet support.

The Cambodian conflict is deep rooted and affects all countries in the region, particularly Thailand. Since Thailand cannot avoid the impact of the Cambodian problem, it must cooperate with all countries in seeking a peaceful and fair settlement of the conflict with the intent of ending its security problem and humanitarian burden. An independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia would benefit not only Cambodia itself but also its neighboring countries as well as peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

CHAT THAI WINS BY-ELECTION, ASKS CABINET SHUFFLE

BK190149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[By Soemsuk Kasitipradit]

[Excerpts] Nakhon Ratchasima -- The opposition Chat Thai Party won yesterday's by-election on its own turf, after a fiercely fought contest with the Democrat Party. Chat Thai candidate Maj Thoetrit Bunyarit, received 221,137 votes and the Democrat candidate took 161,051 votes.

Immediately after the result was certain, Chat Thai deputy leader Chatchai Chunhawan called for a Cabinet reshuffle to improve the management of the economy. Several economic ministers and the Foreign Minister should be replaced because of their failures, he said.

Maj-Gen Chatchai said the result of this by-election shows that people in the Northeast are unhappy with the Government's handling of the economy in the wake of the falling price of tapioca, the main crop in the region. His party, he said, made it clear to the voters that they should vote against the Democrat candidate if they disapproved of the present economic situation.

NGUYEN CO THACH DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK171122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Vietnam Radio and Television Commission and VNA on results of 11th regular Indochinese foreign ministers conference held on 15 and 16 August in Phnom Penh -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Unidentified Voice of Vietnam reporter] Why have Cambodia and Vietnam now declared that the Vietnamese volunteer forces will conclude their total withdrawal from Cambodia by 1990?

[Nguyen Co Thach] One year ago, the three Indochinese countries planned to carry out the withdrawal within 5 to 10 years. The development in the past year makes it possible to set a deadline for the total withdrawal in 1990. This decision reflects the outstanding growth of the Cambodian revolution and the determination of the Cambodian people to assume the responsibility of defending their homeland. It also shows that Vietnam has wholeheartedly assisted the Cambodian people and always respects the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

[Reporter] Could the time limits for the withdrawal be shortened in case a political solution is reached?

[Nguyen Co Thach] It is the unilateral decision of Cambodia and Vietnam to withdraw all the forces by 1990. Of course, if in the next few years a political solution is to be reached with the immediate elimination of the Pol Potists, with dismantlement of their sanctuaries on Thai soil, and the discontinuation of support to the Pol Potists, the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces will proceed in conjunction with the complete elimination of the Pol Potists.

[Reporter] Could it be understood that the communique of the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries does not reject the ASEAN countries' 8 July proposals for indirect talks?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The Indochinese countries welcome the ASEAN countries' views of direct or indirect talks to resolve the Southeast Asian and Cambodian problems. The question of the composition of the talks should be agreed upon between the two sides.

[Reporter] Why are the forthcoming talks between Indonesia and Vietnam of great importance?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The only way to resolve problems among Southeast Asian countries is to conduct talks among themselves. This has not been realized in the past 6 years. So, the coming Indonesia-Vietnam talks will be the beginning of the process and lead to the peaceful coexistence of countries having different social systems in this region.

[Reporter] Could it be understood that the Indochinese countries welcome Malaysia's April 1985 proposal for indirect talks?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Malaysia proposes that the internal affairs of Cambodia should be resolved by the Cambodians themselves without outside interference. The three Indochinese countries welcome the Malaysian proposal.

The PRK has declared its readiness to start talks with various Khmer opposition troops or individuals to discuss the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Potists as well as the general election to be held following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia.

[Reporter] Any talks with the Pol Pot clique?

[Nguyen Co Thach] As the PRK has declared, the talks aimed at elimination of the Pol Potists, who the interlocutors will be and how the talks will proceed need the consent of the PRK.

[Reporter] What about the possibility of Sino-Vietnamese talks?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The communique of this conference creates favorable conditions for the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries.

[Reporter] What about the prospect of high-level U.S.-Vietnam talks on the question of Americans missing in action?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Up to now, both sides hope the talks in late August will bring about good results.

[Reporter] The Lao side recently proposed that government-level talks be held between Thailand and Laos. Why no talks so far?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The fact is, there is a difference between the two sides. The Lao side proposed talks be held between Thailand and Laos at a government level. But, according to foreign sources, Thailand proposed talks only be held between local administrations in the border provinces. The government-level talks did take place in 1984, but the Thai side unilaterally broke off the talks. Now, it has again proposed talks at the local administration level to resolve problems between the two countries. How can it be done? That is only a way to avoid talks between the two governments.

[Reporter] What is the practical significance of the proposal put forth by the three Indochinese countries at this conference?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The proposals of this conference carry much weight because they reflect the real situation in Southeast Asia in the past 6 years, and at the same time, meet a legitimate interest of all concerned parties. They may open the process of talks among all sides in order to ease tension and create a favorable atmosphere that will lead to a peaceful solution of the Southeast Asian issue and the Cambodian problem.

[Reporter] Thank you, Comrade Minister.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE RESULTS

BK161428 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Aug 85

["Analysis" by station commentator (Nguyen Thi Dung)]

[Text] Dear listeners:

The 10-point communique of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Phnom Penh contained no more than 1,000 words. It is a direct and concise interpretation of the

three Indochinese countries' stand on problem relating to a political solution to the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Kampuchea problem. The communique deals directly with two vital problems concerning the Kampuchean situation -- namely, Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and national reconciliation in Kampuchea. First, the three Indochinese countries confirm that the Vietnamese volunteer forces will continue their yearly gradual withdrawal from Kampuchea and will conclude their total withdrawal by 1990. This clear-cut decision is very significant indeed, because it is based on the fact that the situation inside Kampuchea is growing more stable than ever and will continue developing favorably.

The Indochinese countries could only have arrived at this important decision after having a scientific and thorough analysis of the stable development in Kampuchea in particular and in Indochina as a whole. After several decades of coping with the hostile forces so much stronger than they themselves, Vietnamese have had good reason to be optimistic.

In Kampuchea, the Pol Pot regime has been rigged up and armed to the teeth by China and the United States. They could only exist for less than 3 years. Six years ago, it was overthrown by the Kampuchean people and replaced with the new, vital regime -- that of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The vitality of the new regime could be seen clearly in the past 6 years, particularly in the announcement made by Vietnam and the PRK on a clear-cut deadline for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea. Of course, this is a unilateral good-will gesture of the three Indochinese countries. Under any circumstances, Vietnamese Army volunteers will be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea by 1990, though until then an appropriate solution to the Kampuchean issue has not yet been reached. This means that if the parties concerned -- such as China, United States, Thailand, and some ASEAN countries -- also show their good-will attitude, so as together with the Indochinese countries seek an equal solution, the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers would not be [word indistinct] until 1990.

The question depends on the attitude of China, the United States, and ASEAN countries toward this unilateral good-will gesture of the three Indochinese countries. Naturally, if China, the United States, and ASEAN countries maintained their unreasonable stand as they do now, all Vietnamese Army volunteers will still be withdrawn from Kampuchea by 1990. So, an important aspect -- the international aspect -- of the Kampuchean issue would magically no longer exist. Until then, there will be nothing less to be demanded -- such solution to or plan for the Kampuchean issue. [sentence as heard]

China, the United States, and some ASEAN countries have, to a greater extent, clamored that if Vietnam openly declared complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea they will have positive response. Now, Vietnam and Kampuchea do not stop at this, but go far beyond by confirming the time of the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal in 1990. So, obviously, the ball is now on their court.

Over the past 6 years, the three Indochinese countries have many times taken the first initiatives. This is another [words indistinct]. How would China, the United States, and ASEAN countries respond to it? If they give a negative response, by 1990 the Kampuchean issue will no longer exist.

Then it will be too late for them if they want to discuss anything with the Indochinese countries, because the fact is that after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, the PRK and opposition troops and individuals in that country will need to discuss the implementation of national reconciliation on the basis of elimination of Pol Potists -- archenemy of the Khmer nation. A general election will be held. Then, there will be nothing left to be discussed.

Alongside with the confirmation of the time of the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the PRK declares its readiness to meet the provisional Khmer groups and individuals to discuss implementation of national reconciliation and the holding of a general election. This is another initiative of the three Indochinese countries aimed at creating favorable condition for the parties concerned to reach an appropriate solution to quickly solve the Kampuchean issue in particular and the question of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia in general.

So, everything is as clear as daylight: The door is always widely opened to those who want to contribute to establishing peace, stability, and cooperation in Kampuchea and the rest of this region. Stemming from this morality and spirit, the Indochinese countries hail ASEAN serious proposal on direct or indirect dialogues aimed at really solving the problems concerning Southeast Asia and Kampuchea. This also means a reminder to those who deliberately forwarded their absurd and crafty proposals -- like Thailand -- to think over more seriously, because those so-called proposals are not aimed in solving any real problem and will lead nowhere.

The third problem also very important in the communique is Vietnam-U.S. relations. The communique highly values Vietnam's initiative on conducting high-level Vietnam-U.S. talks to settle the American missing in action issue and other issues of mutual concern. It holds that such talks will create favorable conditions for restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The communique also highly values the coming meeting between the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia. It regards Malaysia's proposal on proximity talks as an initiative that should be considered, and reiterates the three Indochinese countries' proposal for the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks. It also reiterates that there are proposals that either the three Indochinese countries or each of them respectively sign a friendly treaty with Thailand on peaceful coexistence, that important initiatives of the three Indochinese countries, in effect, have not only helped create the possibility of conducting mutual dialogue -- more important, they aim to make this dialogue to solve basically old problems relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. These are the dialogues between Indochinese and the ASEAN countries, between Vietnam and the United States, between Indochinese countries and China, and among factions in Kampuchea, and between the Indochinese countries and Thailand.

In fact, such mutual dialogues have been held already. The most treasured of a human being is reason and wisdom [sentence as heard] We hope that the reasonable proposal of the three Indochinese countries will well be considered by different political circles in ASEAN, China, the United States, and other Western countries. Over the past 6 years, those countries have committed certain errors -- a tragic result of their shortsighted and illusive view.

RADIO ON INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE INITIATIVES

BK170505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Our Important Initiatives"]

[Text] Through the communique of the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, everyone realizes the great importance of this conference. Most important of all is the PRK and SRV decision to continue the yearly gradual withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and to complete these withdrawals by 1990. This decision eloquently testifies to the revival and growth of the PRK, the steadiness of the people's administration, and the stability of the Cambodian situation.

The hostile forces have attempted to pin down the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia for a long time in an awkward situation or, alternately, to obtain a quick Vietnamese troop withdrawal so the Pol Pot clique can make a comeback in Cambodia. These attempts have failed.

The decision to set a deadline for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia also eloquently demonstrates that the SRV has consistently respected the independence and sovereignty of the PRK. The presence of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia is for the sake of Cambodian security, at the request of Cambodian people, and also for the sake of Vietnam's own security. This military presence should not be long or eternal, as we have already declared.

The decision on the 1990 deadline for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia is a unilateral decision reflecting clearly the goodwill of the PRK and the SRV. Nobody should suspect and distort this gesture of our goodwill. Nobody should capitalize on our decision. The communique of the conference of the three foreign ministers pointed out: In the event these Vietnamese troop withdrawals are taken advantage of by hostile forces to undermine the peace and security of Cambodia, the Governments of the PRK and SRV will consult each other and take appropriate measures.

Another important issue in the joint communique of the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam is a desire to hold and promote dialogue and to open various forums such as an ASEAN-Indochina forum, a Thailand-Indochina forum, a Vietnam-China forum, and a Vietnam-U.S. forum in order to realistically solve the Cambodian issue and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Completely unlike China and Thailand, which only concern themselves with their own viewpoints, the three Indochinese countries advanced proposals expressing their stand on the 5-point proposal of 18 January 1985, and also attentively examined the proposals of the other side.

In such a spirit, at the Phnom Penh conference the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, after scrupulously examining the ASEAN proposals for talks, direct or indirect, to solve the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Cambodian issue, held that the first and most important thing we must know is who the interlocutors will be who can truly solve the problem.

The conference regarded Malaysia's "proximity talks" proposal as an initiative worthy of consideration. The PRK declared that it is ready to hold talks with all Khmer opposition groups or individual opposition Khmer to discuss the possibility of achieving national concord on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique and to discuss a general election following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia.

The three Indochinese countries have consistently advocated and persistently pursued the policy of dialogue as opposed to confrontation, trying to seek positive measures to resolve practically various problems in the advance toward a complete solution for lasting and durable peace in Southeast Asia. All the points listed in the communique of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries clearly reflect this policy.

Over the past 6 years, the rival forces have run counter to this, for they have pursued a policy of confrontation, trying to block or undermine the trend toward dialogue. If they have put forward this proposal or that initiative, they have, in fact, sought to arrange matters in their own favor. While showing concern about their own security, they have posed a threat to or violated the security of others. As everyone knows, this policy will only lead to deadlock and failure.

Through the communique of the 11th Phnom Penh conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, the public at large has realized more clearly the consistent stand and good-will attitude of the three Indochinese countries which, with an earnest desire for peace and stability, have stopped at no efforts to promote talks to resolve the outstanding problems, and on this basis, to create a peaceful atmosphere in Southeast Asia for the sake of the interests and the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of various countries in the region.

All the slanderous and distorting allegations of those hostile forces toward the stand and viewpoints of the three Indochinese countries are groundless. We are convinced that the 10-point communique of the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam will certainly create a great echo and will be warmly welcomed, sympathized with, and supported by the public at large in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

ENVOY IN BEIJING ON POSSIBLE RESUMPTION OF TALKS

OW170821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, Aug. 17 KYODO -- The Vietnamese ambassador to China said Saturday his country hopes to resume Sino-Vietnamese vice foreign ministers' talks.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh made the statement in a press conference held to brief reporters on the Indochinese foreign ministers conference which ended Friday in Phnom Penh, Kampuchea. The envoy said that Vietnam has proposed resumption of the China-Vietnam vice foreign ministers' talks several times but has not received any response from the Chinese Government.

The vice foreign ministers of the two countries met twice before breaking off their talks in December 1979 following the China-Vietnam border fighting.

AUSTRALIASANCTIONS TO BE LEVIED AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

HK190954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, Aug 19 (AFP) -- The Australian Government today decided to go ahead with sanctions against South Africa, which had been approved in principle a week ago. The trade commissioner in Johannesburg is to be withdrawn at the end of September, Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden said. Government support schemes for exporters are also to be withdrawn from firms for their South African trade and for Australian companies with South African ownership. The government also decided to prohibit the export of petroleum, computer hardware and any other products known to be used by the South African security forces. It will prohibit the import from South Africa of Krugerrands and other South African coins, and all arms, ammunition and military vehicles.

Mr Hayden said all new Australian Government investment in South Africa was to be suspended, and direct investment in Australia by the South African Government would be prohibited. He added that Australian banks and other financial institutions would be asked to make no more loans, either directly or indirectly, to borrowers in South Africa. Apart from the measures announced today, normal trade relations with South Africa would be maintained, he said.

Mr Hayden said ministers at today's cabinet meeting had been gravely concerned and extremely disappointed that a statement made by South African President Pieter Botha Thursday had been so "negative and unhelpful." It had not offered a commitment to clear and defined progress towards a genuinely multiracial society, Mr Hayden said, and had held out little hope that the emergency would be lifted in the near future. Mr Hayden said that the Australian ambassador in Pretoria, Robert Birch, who had been recalled for consultations, would be returning to his post so that the "government would continue to have his advice on developments." Mr Hayden said the cabinet had also asked him to develop a strategy for effective United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

Australian opposition leader Andrew Peacock said the sanctions proposed by the government would not achieve a peaceful transition to power sharing in South Africa.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT CONSTITUTIONAL LINKS WITH UK

BK161325 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The federal government has won final agreement to sever remaining constitutional links between Australia and the United Kingdom. This follows consultations which have been held over several years involving London, Canberra, and all Australian states. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the queen's position as the Australian head of state remains unchanged, but the agreement means an end to appeal from Australian courts of law to the Privy Council and makes the High Court the final court of appeal for all Australian courts. It also brings an end to United Kingdom legislation still restricting the legislative powers of the states.

The present requirement for United Kingdom ministers to advise the queen on the appointment and dismissal of state governors will cease, and instead there will be mechanisms to allow premiers to advise the queen directly. The changes will take place through new federal and state acts of parliament in Australia and new British legislation.

HAWKE RECOGNIZES INDONESIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER TIMOR

BK181247 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the federal Labor government recognizes Indonesia's authority and sovereignty over the former Portuguese territory of East Timor. He said the people of East Timor were Indonesian citizens.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, John Lombard, said it was the first time that the Labor government had gone beyond noting the incorporation of East Timor as Indonesia's 27th province. The prime minister made his comments in an interview recorded for Indonesian television about relations with Indonesia in which he was asked about East Timor and Iran Jaya. In his remarks on East Timor, Mr Hawke said: we recognize the sovereign authority of Indonesia.

Lombard says that soon after the election of the Labor government in March 1983, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, flew to Jakarta and announced that the government noted the incorporation of East Timor by Indonesia. He said this is a diplomatic term that neither endorsed nor rejected the former Liberal government's recognition of the Indonesian takeover.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE COMMENTS ON FRENCH CONNECTION IN BOMBING

HK190340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0329 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, Aug 19 (AFP) -- New Zealand would regard any formal French involvement in the bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior as "a gross breach of the principles of international law", Prime Minister David Lange said today. He told a news conference New Zealand was taking "very seriously" statements in France which suggested French intelligence services may be implicated in the sabotage bombing of the vessel.

Government officials were already studying the international legal remedies open to New Zealand in such an event. "We are considering what the position is in international law," said Mr Lange. "I personally have no evidence which would be even remotely satisfactory in a court of criminal law, but nor would I be likely to have, being in New Zealand and the evidence being in Paris. "There is a range of newspapers in France, ranging from the far out imaginary to the pro-government solid which say there is substance to the allegations," said Mr Lange. "We would be fools indeed if we had not obtained a preliminary (legal) view of the matter. He said the French Government inquiry by special investigator Bernard Tricot had not yet finished and he would await both publication of the report and the reaction of the French Government before saying anything further.

Mr Lange repeated that President Francois Mitterrand had assured New Zealand of "complete French cooperation" in the Rainbow Warrior bombing affairs. "I have said that if there is to be established a substance to these rumors which are circulating in ever-increasing intensity, then that would constitute a gross breach of the principles of international law." If it is established that an instrument of a government offended against the sovereignty of another nation, then it is for the aggrieved nation to claim on behalf of those who suffered and for itself. We will certainly be claiming on behalf of more than Greenpeace if the evidence is there. We would claim for everything," Mr Lange said.

GREENPEACE UNDETERRED BY FRENCH BAN AT MURUROA

HK190330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0319 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, Aug 19 (AFP) -- The Greenpeace organisation said today that crews on its protest yachts were undeterred and its plans were unchanged in the wake of French warnings of arrest if they enter the territorial waters around Mururoa Atoll.

A fleet of five vessels is sailing from New Zealand as a protest against the French underground nuclear testing programme at the atoll. The yachts are to be joined by the organization's vessel "Greenpeace", an ocean-going tug that will act as mothership for the fleet.

New Zealand's Greenpeace spokesman Elaine Shaw said today the order of French President Francois Mitterrand to use force if necessary and to arrest vessels which sailed into territorial waters was "nothing new". "Nothing has changed, that's exactly what they have done in the past," Ms. Shaw said. "There is nothing extra in what President Mitterrand is saying," she said, adding that the president's statement from Paris reinforced a general shipping instruction published for the zone by France on May 23.

Ms. Shaw said the shipping instruction prevented even "innocent passage" through the test zone's territorial waters which made it stronger than the Law of the Sea Convention. She said each yacht skipper would "decide for himself" whether to sail into French waters round Mururoa or the other nearby nuclear test site of Fangataufa.

Greenpeace has announced from Paris that it may also try to land on nearby inhabited atolls to check on the health of the islanders living there. "Our resolve has not altered one little bit since we began seaborne protests in 1972 but we are sure that things have changed on the atoll after more than 80 nuclear tests. "This protest is quite different from previous ones since we have people and boats doing their own thing," Ms. Shaw said.

Only two of the six vessels in the protest fleet (Greenpeace and Vega) will be Greenpeace-owned vessels. That was why it was "up to the individual skippers" whether they breached the 12-mile territorial limit.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said the French warning "shows that France is going to continue its series of tests at Mururoa (?atoll). That means they are going to arrest and use what force is necessary to stop the vessels getting into that zone. I think the French Government is saying to those going there that they are going to be met with a very considerable degree of physical resistance," said Mr. Lange. He said the warning from President Mitterrand has "the very clearest possible link to the departure from Auckland" of the first vessels of the Greenpeace protest fleet.

One yacht has already sailed, a second is expected to depart tomorrow (Tuesday) and a further three will leave before the end of the month.

U.S. ACCUSED OF VIOLATING MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT

HK190547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP) -- Acting Philippine Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro today accused Washington of violating its mutual defense pact with Manila when U.S. officials allegedly met with Filipino Moslem separatists this morning.

Mr Castro said the U.S. Embassy here had not replied to his demand for an explanation of reported meetings in Washington between two separatist leaders and U.S. State, Defense and National Security Council officials. He said the act was not only "unusual" and "unfriendly," but a violating of the 1951 mutual defense treaty between the two longtime allies. "We asked for an explanation because the MNLF faction that is abroad is bent on secession," Mr Castro told a press forum here.

The United States has not denied the reported meetings of U.S. officials with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leaders Dimas Pundato and Macapanton Abbas in Washington. U.S. Embassy spokesmen here were unavailable for comment. The two Moslems belong to an MNLF faction still pressing for a Moslem state in southern Philippines. Other factions of the front have lowered their demand to political autonomy for Filipino Moslems based in Mindanao Island.

An official source close to Minister Castro told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS that the controversial Washington meetings were confirmed by the Philippine Embassy there and was "like giving them (the MNLF faction) belligerent status." The source said it was unprecedented in U.S.-Philippine affairs, and that it would be like a meeting between U.S. officials and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) or the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany.

The MNLF's campaign peaked in the mid-1970's and has since waned amid intense factionalism and defections to the government among its leaders and members. It has been eclipsed in Mindanao by the communist insurgency.

The MNLF leaders who allegedly met with U.S. officials were reported as saying that the separatist war would erupt again unless Manila implemented all the provisions of a 1976 ceasefire agreement mediated by Libya.

DAILY EXPRESS on MNLF Talks

HK161523 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Political Meddling"]

[Text] Commenting on the reported meeting between U.S. Government officials and Muslim rebel leaders Dimas Pundato and Macapanton Abbas, a U.S. State Department official said it was the policy of his government to maintain an open-door policy and that the American "will talk to anyone with a responsible point of view."

The statement is not different from the one made sometime ago by another U.S. State Department official who, when asked if the U.S. Government was getting in touch with Philippine opposition leaders, said it was the policy of the U.S. to listen to any leader who is willing to share his ideas with the U.S. It was obviously an admission that U.S. Government officials were and are still in touch with the various opposition elements in the Philippines, except the communists.

In Jakarta, former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr., said in a speech before young ASEAN businessmen that no country, including the U.S. has the right to interfere in Philippine domestic affairs, particularly in its struggle for greater democracy. He said that the U.S. should be careful not to attempt to impose its ideas upon other societies. "To try to remake the world in America's image would be wrong and impossible," he said. He added that "no one, including the U.S. has the right, however great the interest, to interfere in another country's domestic affairs."

In the Philippines, American intervention in domestic affairs has always been an issue. The Filipinos feel that America has been poking its fingers too much in purely domestic affairs. Using our "special ties" as a basis for their concern, the Americans have been trying to tell us what to do and how to do it. They have been doing this openly. And, intentionally or not, they have embarrassed us before the international community of nations.

The latest incident of intervention was the meeting in Washington between Pundato, chairman of the MNLF executive council, and Abbas, MNLF spokesman, on one hand, and officials of the State Department, National Security Council and the Defense Department, on the other. What was most embarrassing was that the Philippine Government was never informed that the meeting was going to take place or that it was held. Philippine Government officials only learned about the meeting after they read about it in newspaper reports.

It is only right for the Philippine Government to ask the U.S. to explain the "unusual interest" it displayed in pursuing the meeting with the two Muslim rebel leaders. As usual, the U.S. Government will reply with all the diplomatic niceties. Whatever the reply the Americans should be told we won't stand for interference in whatever form.

U.S. CITIZENS DETAINED IN ABRA PROVINCE

AU171300 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Nine people were killed and 16 others were wounded Wednesday in a gunbattle between government troops and communist guerrillas in a northern province, the regional military commander said here today. Northern Philippines Military Commander Brigadier General Tomas Dompit said a 19-man security patrol composed of soldiers, police and militiamen fought a large New People's Army (NPA) band in a village in Malibcong Town, in Abra Province. The 12,000-strong NPA is the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, a human rights group said here today that a U.S. television journalist, a U.S. nun, and a Manila radio broadcaster were among seven people briefly detained in the north on suspicion of inciting rebellion. It said U.S. nationals Kathleen Barnes, a journalist with ABC, and Maryknoll sister Mary Joan Carroll, together with Manila radio broadcaster Bobby Javier and four Filipinos, were detained for four hours Thursday near Piddig Town. They were released when the nun suffered a heart attack. (In Manila, Mr Javier confirmed the report in a telephone interview but refused to name the others arrested or discuss the details of their arrest.)

Piddig is an interior town some 180 kilometers (108 miles) north of here in Ilocos Norte, President Ferdinand Marcos' home province. Local newspaper reports said the NPA was active in the area.

The human rights group said the three went with a fact-finding mission organized in Manila by a Roman Catholic Church agency, the Luzon Secretariat for Social Action (LUSSA), to look into alleged military abuses in the town.

It said they were arrested and detained at an army ranger camp after they entered a village on suspicion that they were inciting the public to rebel against the government.

U.S. REP. KEMP TO MEET MARCOS, DEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS

HK190451 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] U.S. Congressman Jack Kemp arrived yesterday for talks with President Marcos and other government officials. Congressman Kemp, a Republican from New York, is on a 10-day official tour of the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. He is scheduled to hold talks with President Marcos today.

Assemblyman Kemp, who is a member of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, will discuss security, economic, and trade matters affecting Philippines-U.S. relations. The U.S. solon is also scheduled to meet with officials of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

VALENCIA ON NATION AS U.S. 'GUINEA PIG'

HK180217 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 18 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] American Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, addressing a seminar in Tagaytay, on perceptions on security in East Asia and the Pacific, attended by representatives from Asian and Pacific countries, said that American support for the strength of Philippine democracy is the cornerstone of American policy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and that success of this policy or its failure will determine the future course of American action in this part of the world.

The American ambassador noted that the Philippines is making some kind of progress. He cited the Batasang Pambansa election of 1984, which produced more opposition in the national assembly. He noticed a more open press in the Philippines. He cited the on-going trial in the Benigno Aquino murder case. He mentioned the coming local and presidential elections, all of which will further strengthen the democratic process in the country.

Mr Bosworth in effect said whatever happens in the Philippines will determine what the Americans will do elsewhere, clearly stating that the Philippines is the guinea pig, in other words, we are the experiment, the success of which will determine what the Americans would like to do in this portion of the world, what they will continue to do, what they will stop doing.

Many Filipinos, and I am one of them, are of the belief that we are not committed to becoming the American experiment in Asia, nor are [words indistinct] of the Asian-Pacific region we should be, what the Americans will do or will not do. The ASEAN, composed of six countries in Southeast Asia, are determined to get together and to plot their own destiny, and this ASEAN dream is not anchored to what American policy in Asia will be.

I think more and more that things are becoming clear, clearer by the day, that the Americans are trying to manipulate things in the Philippines, and I say this is all for the economic and political exploitation of the Filipinos. We are right back where we were in 1901 or earlier, that the Philippines is going to be utilized by the United States as their pivotal operational area, to convince the rest of Asia and the Pacific what American power, influence, help, and what we do with the help will mean for the peoples of the region. This is a sad situation for the Filipinos. Can you imagine that we have been relegated to guinea pigs?

MARCOS 'OFFENDED' BY IMPEACHMENT MOVE

HK161417 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 16 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today accused opposition legislators of deceiving Filipinos with their failed impeachment resolution against him and quipped that he felt like slugging his accusers. Breaking his silence on the resolution, filed Tuesday by 55 M.P.'s and killed by the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party hours later, Mr Marcos said he was offended by the move because they had attacked his wife, Imelda.

"They said under oath that these properties were bought by the first lady. That is lying. Will this lying never end? Is there no end to this forgery, this deceit that is foisted upon our people?" he said. The resolution accused Mr Marcos of "culpable violations" of the Constitution, "high crimes" and graft and corruption, including stashing millions of dollars in ill-gotten properties and other wealth in the United States.

"Yes, we are patient men, but if it will be like this, even I will stage a revolution," he joked, eliciting laughter in a speech at his palace before members of the Lions civic club. It was broadcast live by state-run television. "It's hard to pretend you are laughing when you are hurting inside, and I am hurting inside. The first lady... let the men fight and not involve the first lady. You can really slug some people," he said in an aside.

The resolution and an accompanying sworn complaint said the Marcoses bought extensive properties in the United States through various fronts.

Mr Marcos cited a revelation by an opposition M.P., Rafael Recto, on the floor of the National Assembly yesterday that his signature was attached to the impeachment resolution without his approval. "If Recto says that it was perjury because they just placed his name, then they committed a greater sin there," he said. The pro-government press here said Mr Recto accused his colleagues of perjury, but he denied this in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Opposition Plans 'Second Wave'

HK161443 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 12

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The impeachment issue is not yet over. The opposition will file new or "a second wave" of impeachment complaints against President Marcos, MP Antonlo Cuenco (opposition, Cebu) said yesterday.

But to foil the new impeachment charges, the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] members of the Batasan will file a motion before the committee on privileges to impose "disciplinary actions" or expulsion proceedings against some "managers" of the recently dismissed impeachment charges against the President, Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez (KBL, Nueva Viscaya) said. For his part, MP Arturo Tolentino (KBL-MANILA) said, there is no need to hold a snap presidential election because of the Batasan's decision to dismiss the impeachment charges against the President and since the election will entail huge expenses.

These statements were made yesterday during the regular breakfast meeting of the Batasan Press Corps at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Quezon City, where Tolentino, Perez, Cuenco and Marcolo Fernan (Opposition, Cebu) were guests.

Cuenco, a leader of the impeachment movement, told newsmen that a "new wave" of impeachment charges against Marcos, including violations of human rights, will be filed with the Batasan soon. The charges will consist of new allegations and some amended ones stemming out of the old charges, Cuenco said. A battery of opposition legal luminaries is now busy "mulling" over the impeachment complaints, Cuenco said. Asked if the opposition is not daunted by its recent defeat, Cuenco replied: "We lost the first round but not the war."

Perez, in disclosing that the KBL will file the motion to make some leaders of the impeachment movement "account for their actions, particularly in the intercalation of some words in the verification of the impeachment complaint." Perez said the KBL's move is not "retaliatory." He emphasized that the KBL will demand the ouster of the responsible parties.

Perez also said the KBL will not entertain an amended impeachment charge because impeachment is a "sword hanging over the heart of President Marcos. The sooner the sword is removed, the better for the stability of the government." On the holding of snap presidential elections, Perez said that up to now, "there is no cloak of finality on the matter."

The holding of a snap presidential election, Perez said took lesser priority when the Batasan threw out the impeachment complaint against the President. "There is no longer a need for a snap election because the President has acquired a new mandate from the people," he said. The capacity of Marcos to govern is no longer an issue. The impeachment proceedings is only a matter of rhetoric, Perez said.

Tolentino, agreed with Perez that there is no need for a snap presidential election in view of the Batasan's throwing out of the impeachment resolution. Tolentino said the Batasan represents the "most recent expression of the people's will" because its members were elected only last year. So he added that it is not necessary for President Marcos to go back to the people to get a fresh vote of confidence.

Perez concurred with Tolentino and said it is not necessary for Marcos to get fresh mandate because of the Batasan's decision to send the impeachment resolution to the archives. Besides, a snap election may not be conducive to the national economic recovery program and the counterinsurgency campaign. Furthermore, the government will be spending some P300 million for the elections. Elections tend to have a divisive effect on the people.

Speaking for the opposition, Fernan and Cuenco said it is all up to the KBL hierarchy to decide on whether or not to hold a snap presidential election. The two Cebu solons said the impeachment charges have brought a cloud of doubt on Marcos's moral capacity to lead the nation. They hoped that the President will call an election so the people can express their wishes through the ballot.

Fernan said that if the KBL will enact a new Omnibus Election Code before November, there will be a snap election. He also said the passage of the new election code might lead to the "dissolution of the Batasang Pambansa on or after Nov. 15 this year."

LABOR MINISTER OPLE FAVORS SNAP ELECTION

HK190445 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP) -- A senior cabinet minister today said President Ferdinand Marcos must still run in a snap election to "clear the air" despite the swift defeat of an impeachment resolution against the chief executive.

"The pressure for it has abated but I believe that we should go into it," Labor Minister Blas Ople told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, referring to a ruling New Society Movement (KBL) Party proposal for a presidential poll this year. The election is scheduled for mid-1987, when Mr. Marcos's current six-year term ends. The KBL said it may call for a snap poll after 55 opposition M.P.'s filed an impeachment resolution Tuesday, which the KBL crushed the same day. The opposition, accused Mr. Marcos of "culpable violations" of the Constitution, high crimes," and graft and corruption, specially the alleged stashing of millions of dollars in ill-gotten wealth in the United States.

Mr. Ople, speaking in an interview after a press forum on the impeachment issue, said "an election before 1987 will clear the air" for Mr. Marcos, who has been president for 20 years. He confirmed at the gathering that he had warned party-mates against creating a "parliamentary lynching party" to swiftly kill the impeachment effort, adding that the opposition could take the issue out of parliament.

The opposition has threatened to create a mock "people's court" to "try" Mr. Marcos. Although this would have no legal effect, such a move would generate massive publicity for the impeachment charges. Opposition M.P.'s behind the impeachment move vowed at the forum to revive the issue when the national assembly reconvenes on Monday after a recess this week, and agreed that Mr. Marcos must run in a snap election.

A ranking KBL member, M.P. Salvador Britanico, said the party would decide the snap poll question in the next two weeks. Opposition M.P. Luis Villafuerte said the impeachment issue will be revived shortly and "the KBL will have the surprise of their lives with our next moves," which he declined to disclose. Leading impeachment advocate M.P. Antonio Cuenco said the president's "moral fitness to govern is under a cloud," and "a snap election could resolve that matter."

Mr. Britanico, a member of the national assembly's Committee on Justice that threw out the impeachment resolution before it could reach a plenary vote, maintained that it was "inadequate in form and in substance." Repeating the KBL stand that the impeachment move might affect the recovery of the Philippine economy, he said "in the next couple of weeks we will determine whether the economic recovery program has been imperilled."

Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, a maverick KBL member, said the justice committee acted with "undue haste" in handling the impeachment effort and said it has all up to Mr. Marcos to call and run in a snap election.

GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OVER TV, RADIO

HK180221 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 18 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Excerpts] You remember that case in Cebu City where a man burned himself to death as he stood by the faithful, by the members of his family, and photographed live for television broadcast, and broadcast almost nationwide? As it happened, the people who helped him do it, I mean the people who helped him commit suicide, the man who set the cult leader on fire within view of everybody, the people who prevented the police from interfering to stop the suicide, will all be prosecuted for the violation of Article 253 of the revised penal code, a provision of law penalizing any person who assists in the commission of suicide.

That is as far as those people of Cebu are concerned. But now, Gregorio Cendana, responsible for media affairs, told the Davao people, the Davao radio and television people, that the government is determined to wrest authority from the Kapisanang ng mga Brodcaster sa Pilipinas [Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines], to direct and redirect the radio and television stations, because they have exceeded the bounds of propriety. According to Minister Cendano, the radio stations went on a hook-up, Visayas and Mindanao, to describe to the people blow by blow what was happening to this cult leader, (Rodrigo Maneja).

Likewise Minister Cendana charged that many radio and television stations have exceeded propriety by broadcasting salacious programs. At the same time, they have utilized radio and television to propagate ideas alien to the democratic way of life, or derogatory to the reputation of individuals through commentaries bought by the commentators themselves, in other words, selling air time to the people who utilize the air time for converting the [word indistinct] into a business proposition. You pay them a little money and they will insult anybody you want to insult. Or, they will engage in insulting people who they believe after a while will pay them good money so that they will stop insulting.

These are some of the very bad violations of good broadcasting, which the government is now able to utilize, to start what you call self-regulation, through the Kapisanang ng mga Brodcaster sa Pilipinas. This is a matter that is serious, and any threat on the part of anybody to stop the government from doing what should be done will be met by countermeasures which the broadcast people may not like at all.

ARMED FORCES CONCERNED ABOUT RAMAS' ACTIVITIES

HK161513 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 10

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The reform movement in the Armed Forces is becoming increasingly concerned about the activities of the Army chief, Maj Gen Josephus Ramas. Apart from Gen Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff (on leave), the reformists also see Ramas as a "threat" to the movement.

A member of the reform movement's steering committee told BUSINESS DAY Ramas has been building up his forces and "armored assets." The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW [FEER] reported August 1 the existence of a 600-man force being trained by Ramas as a counterforce to the reform movement.

An Army colonel said in an interview this is a composite force of Air Force, Army, and Marine men who are training under the Military Security Command (MSC) in Fort Bonifacio, known for its "very strict" security measures. From his and other colleagues' observations, the colonel said the group is focusing on "urban counter-terrorist operations" to include swift entry into buildings and swift arrests. This force is apart from the 16 infantry battalions in Metro Manila, the senior officer added. "They receive highly specialized training," the colonel said. He pointed out that the reason given by Ramas for training this force is "to backstop the PSC (Presidential Security Command)."

Ramas, some military officers say, refers to the group as his "countercoup" force. But, these officers add, "there is no difference between coup and counter-coup operations."

BUSINESS DAY got in touch with the office of Ramos several times to get his side. Every-time, his spokesman said the general was busy.

Equipment used by the 600-man force is standard for urban operations, mainly submachine guns, the Army colonel said. Under the custody of Ramos in Fort Bonifacio are some 70 armored personnel carriers [APC]; about close to 30 are deployed in Malacanang, the military officer claimed.

In a recent Kapihan [Coffeeshop] meeting at Manila Hotel, BUSINESS DAY asked Ramos about the number and deployment of APCs in Metro Manila. He said he could not reveal the information. Acting AFP chief of staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos said in the same meeting the military's thrust in counter-insurgency is small-unit ranger type of operations -- selective and not full-scale.

Taking off from Ramos's statement, Ramos was asked why Metro Manila, where military authorities say insurgency is limited and without much headway, has about 40 APCs which paraded during the Independence Day celebration. Ramos replied: "These have not been used extensively. They escort supplies and give limited support in the field. They also guard highways and installations." Military officers, in a separate interview, said APCs are not for city use.

Ramos, some reformists believe, is eyeing the position of chief of staff. He was an officer in the elite Rangers and head of Army Intelligence before his promotion to Army chief. They said they have it from reliable intelligence sources that he wrote the President indicating keen interest in the top AFP post and also discrediting the reform movement. Ramos, the FEER reported, is known to be close to Ver and is one of Mrs Imelda Romualdez-Marcos's favorites.

At present, the reform movement is quietly moving about, organizing in the regions. The reformists claim a membership of about 70 to 80 officers in each region. "We do not know our total strength," the Army colonel said, but their "basic strength" lies in the number of officers who have joined. They have passed the awareness stage, making military officers and men conscious of problems plaguing the AFP, and are now into the phase of formal organization. The steering committee meets twice a week.

The reformists have also been meeting with professionals and businessmen. Jaime Ongpin, president of Benguet Mining Corporation, said in Wednesday's luncheon meet with the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines (FOCAP) he has "touched base" with the group four times.

In these meetings, Ongpin said, the reformists made it known in no uncertain terms that they are determined to make the elections the testing ground of their effectiveness.

MILITANTS, MODERATES TO OBSERVE AQUINO DEATH

HK191155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 (AFP) -- Militants and moderates plan to hold separate protests Wednesday to mark the second anniversary of opposition leader Benigno Aquino's murder, highlighting a widening split between the two camps. The Aquino family is set to lead moderate opposition groups in a rally at the Makati financial district, while militants vowed to march to the "doorsteps to the dictatorship," President Ferdinand Marcos's Malacanang palace.

Police and military units across the country have been placed on maximum alert for the occasion, officials said today. Many students and employees who will not take part in the protests are expected to stay home, fearing trouble. The militants' planned march to the presidential palace has raised fears of a clash amid what is widely seen as an unannounced but steady crackdown on their ranks by security forces.

The militant New Patriotic Alliance (BAYAN) today announced nationwide protests against "the tragic killing of Senator Aquino (and) the various heinous crimes committed by the regime against the Filipino people." The planned separate rallies are a far cry from the unified and spontaneous mass protests sparked by the shooting of President Marcos's top political opponent at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983 on his return from self-exile in the United States.

Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver, a close associate of Mr Marcos, and 25 others are on trial for an alleged military conspiracy behind the slaying. Both militants and moderates will take part in a morning mass for Mr Aquino to be officiated by Jaime Cardinal Sin, this heavily Roman Catholic country's spiritual leader, after which they will go their separate ways. Mr Aquino's popular widow Corazon, who maintains that the president was behind her husband's murder, has issued a call for non-violence.

Meanwhile, BAYAN spokesman Jose Virgilio Bautista said the Filipino people had become "less emotional" over the Aquino issue, and that "people are now beginning to see the real roots behind the assassination." BAYAN leaders said the assassination "continues to bear graver pain and suffering to the innocent, not the guilty."

The Philippine economy went into a tailspin following the murder. Political instability undermined a shaky economy, scaring capital away and forcing Manila into a technical default on part of its 26 billion dollar foreign debt. Militants and moderates continue to deny an open split, despite recent developments that have brought their differences out into the open.

Mr Aquino's brother Butz, who split from BAYAN to form his own Social Democratic Alliance, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they were "reserving" the Marcos palace for a protest rally on September 21 to mark the 15th anniversary of the start of nearly nine years of martial law. BAYAN said that apart from Wednesday's palace protest, it will coordinate similar rallies in several key cities in the country, including a general strike in the provinces of Bulacan north of Manila and Albay in the south.

The entire southern island of Mindanao, where militants and communist insurgents are strongest, would have a "rest day" of work stoppages and school boycotts, BAYAN said.

Mrs Aquino Undecided on Candidacy

HK161539 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 16 (AFP) -- Slain Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino's widow Corazon today reserved comment on whether she would accept a presidential draft but maintained that she had no ambitions to run for any public office. Mrs Aquino, 52, apparently backtracking from previous statements that she would never run, said in a news conference that she would wait until she was drafted before making any final statement on the persistent question.

"I have no desire to be in Malacanang," Mrs Aquino, referring to the presidential palace occupied by President Ferdinand Marcos for the past 20 years, told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines. She said she believed that a reported clamor for her to run as the divided opposition's president candidate was just a "myth" and that she would rather wait until she was actually drafted. "I will reserve comment until and whenever such a situation actually occurs... I will just wait for the opportune time to give you a more definite answer," he said.

The popular widow is widely seen as a probable candidate if the opposition, with up to half a dozen major contenders, reaches deadlock in the search for a single bet against the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party. The presidential election is set for 1987, but there is much speculation, fueled by Mr Marcos himself, that a snap poll may be held this year.

Mrs Aquino confirmed that she turned down an offer early this year from Salvador Laurel, the acknowledged frontrunner in the race for opposition presidential candidate, to be his vice presidential running mate. She said the offer was made after she helped launch opposition unification efforts last December amid rumors that Mr Marcos was dying.

Mrs Aquino said she had undergone a lot of "soul-searching" and "I still see myself as not being able to be president." She said her four grown children were strongly against her running for any office but her youngest child, teenager Kris, thought it would be "great" for her to become president. She expressed support for the failed impeachment move this week against President Marcos by opposition M.P's and said such an act "was never even whispered by anybody" before her husband's murder, which sparked widespread protests across the country.

Mrs Aquino said it would take anywhere from 250 million to 500 million pesos (13 to 26 million dollars) to mount a successful presidential campaign and that she believed the opposition would get the money and popular support if it had a single candidate.

BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT TRANSMISSION TOWER TOPPLED

HK170756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Unknown saboteurs have toppled a transmission tower of the country's first nuclear power plant, bringing the total number of destroyed pylons to 29, a newspaper reported here today. The communist New People's Army (NPA) last month took credit for the destruction of the other pylons in the mountains of Bataan Province west of here, site of the 2.1 billion-dollar 620-megawatt plant built by the U.S. firm Westinghouse.

The MALAYA newspaper said no one had claimed responsibility for the toppling of the 29th tower yesterday. It said the bolts at the base were loosened, causing it to fall. The other pylons were either destroyed in the same manner or dynamited. The daily said a special task force guarding the towers, which would transmit 15 percent of the power needs of the country's main island of Luzon, had arrested 10 people suspected of theft of transmission cables Wednesday.

Military spokesmen here could not confirm the MALAYA report. The state-run National Power Corporation (NPC), which is set to start operating the plant later this year, has placed the cost of 26 damaged pylons and cables at 30 million pesos (1.62 million dollars).

It said repairs would take at least three months, but in any case the plant cannot be put into operation until the NPC obtains an operating license from the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, now holding safety hearings here. The NAP has vowed to prevent the plant's opening.

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